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L. 19, 1830.

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Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable t has been lately used with complete success lang complaint, attended with the raising which had resisted every other prescription of a clergyman of Boston was recently considerovery from a disease of the lungs; whose resteath was ascribed, both by ker physician and , to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Bal-Price 50 cents.

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# BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1830.

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NO. 6 .... VOL. XV.

#### SECULAR.

For the Boston Recorder.

No class of people have so deep an interest in the acquisition of correct information respecting our new States and Territories as young farmers, whose estates are small, and who consequently think of emigrating to some place where good land is plenty and cheap. Since writing my last remains is plenty and cheap. Since writing my last num-ber, a copy of "The Illinois Intelligencer," printed at Vandalia, has come into my hands, from which I have gleaned a few facts and statements which I deem sufficiently important to present to my readers.

In an editorial article I find it stated that "Illinois is now gaining in population, and improving in her institutions and moral condition, infinitely faster than at any previous period. Our finances are flourishing; the State is solvent, and its revenue. are flourishing; the State is solvent, and its revenue increasing. Schools and Colleges are growing up, and people pouring in. The country is healthy beyond all previous experience. Crops have been abundant. Grain, beef, and pork are bearing good The sales of land are increasing.

I am not able at present to state, in detail, the exact prices of the various articles of produce; but I learn that merchandize, by which I mean those I learn that merchandize, by which I mean those articles of eastern manufacture or foreign origin which are not easily dispensed with, such as groceries, clothing &c., may now be procured at St. Louis at about fifteen per cent in advance of the Boston prices. Some articles, for instance tea, may cost a higher price. The store keepers in the Illinois towns and villages, will of course want an advance of 20 per cent on the St. Louis prices.

One of the greatest evik in Illinois six years ago

One of the greatest evils in Illinois six years ago was her depreciated currency. This is now remedied. The merchants now advertise to receive discount, up to par, for their merchandize.

The price of cattle continues low. Several ad-

vertisements of estrays, taken up and appraised, are published in the newspaper before mentioned, from which I learn that a voke of work cattle five er six years old, is valued at thirty-five dollars Another voke, "three years old next spring," appraised at sixteen dollars. Four steers, two to ree years old, are valued at twenty-three dollars. A cow and calf is set at seven dollars. A bull two vears old come spring at four dollars and a half.

Another cow, at six dollars. A heiter yearling, at two dollars and a half. A two year old heifer, at four dollars and a half. Herses taken up and appropriate the state of the dollars and a half. praised at eighteen, twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five dollars each. Considering these as authentic facts, for communicating a general idea of the value of stock, I shall doubtless be excused for copying it; as correct information of prices &c., is exceedingly important to emigrants. Probably these prices are somewhat less than would generally be asked by a farmer who should be called on by a new

mer to sell to him.

No person ought to go to Illinois with an expectation of accumulating much money by farming. Money is, and will for a long time continue to be, less plenty in the new than the old states. But property in lands, farms, mills, horses, cattle, sheep, swine &c., can be accumulated faster by the hand of industry there, in proportion to the capital commenced with, than it can here. And merchants lawyers, physicians, teachers fee, while thay orget but little money there, acquire an amount of property which would here constitute them the wealthiest of capitalists. This property is gradually increasing in value; and if taken care of, will ultimately insure to their posterity, all the advan-tages realized here by the descendants of large

But the people who contemplate going to settle But the people who contempare going to settle in such a country as Illinois, find a sufficient in-ducement, generally, in the fact that they can there procure for a hundred or two dollars, a home of their own; lands and flocks, the proceeds of which, will comfortably subsist their families; and enable them to bring up their children at home, unexposed to the dangers of the sea, or the temptations of the city. To a man of Christian and republican indecity. To a man of Christian and republican inde-pendence of spirit, there is something appaling in the prospects which are presented to a large portion of the population of these old states, in regard to the rising generation. And I am decidedly opinion, that one of the surest safeguards to morals of our country and the perpetuation of our free institutions, consists in making every one of our sons a freeholder.

No State in the Union is likely to be more bene-

No State in the Union is likely to be more bene-fitted by the spirit of internal improvement, now abroad in our land, than Illinois. A canal, to unite the navigable waters of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, with those of Lake Michigan, has been contemplated by her government; and preparatory measures taken for its construction. The U. S. Government has deemed this object so im as to relinquish valuable portions of land, to facili-tate its completion. The Cumberland Road, so celebrated in the history of our Congresses, has been continued into the heart of Ohio; completely finished as far as Zanesville; and not only located, but cut out and opened on into Indiana. Its location to the boundaries of Illinois, was directed last winter; and not a doubt exists but its extension across the state of Illinois, and on to the capital of Missouri, will be ordered by the present Co This Road, according to an original plan of the Government, must be laid out through the Scats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illi-nois—to that of Missouri. From Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, a reconnoisance was made several ars since, to St. Louis. It is believed that as St. Louis is becoming the emporium of trade, for the whole of the country adjacent and above it, and is but a little south of a straight route from Vanda-lia to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri; that this U. States' Road will be carried through that important town. In this case it will pass through the centre of Bond and Madison counties in Illinois.

But there is another enterprise in contemplation, which though perhaps less likely to be immediately realized, will assuredly be carried into effect in a few years. I mean—the construction of a Rail Road from some point on the Atlantic coast, per-haps as far east as New-York, to St. Louis. The ammense augmentation of advantages, incident to Rail Roads, in consequence of the application of steam power in propelling vehicles for conveying merchandize, produce and passengers, has been so thoroughly tested in Europe—that but a few years will elapse before Rail Roads will be laid across every state in our Union. And the project which understand has been recently proposed by a son of one of the greatest statesmen of our country, the late lamented Governor De Witt Clinton, is worthy of the son of such a sire. Whenever carried into effect, it will pass through some of the oldest counties in Illinois; and ensure to the owners and occupants of the middle and southern portion of the state, advantages of too high a character to be esti-

mated in dollars and cents. These are some of the prospects which those who

settle in Illinois enjoy, to cheer them in their lone-liness; and to which they point, when inviting their brethren in older states to come and join them in the subjugation of the wilderness. To individuals and families whose circumstances are sufficiently prosperous here, such prospects will possess little interest; but to some whose enterprises have been unattended with success, or whose patrimony i small; and to others, who aspire to become more extensively useful, the formation of a little colony to some of the places to which I have referred, will

From the Quarterly Register.

MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTIONS. Remarks by a distinguished Physician.

With peculiar pleasure we add to the preceding stateications the following observations, on the same subject, by an eminent Physician; a gentleman to whom the cause of humanity is already largely indebted.

be deemed an object deserving of inquiry and con-

the remarks are in answer to four questions proposed by the Secretary of the Am. Education Society.

1. "What is the cause of the frequent failure in the health of sedentary men, and especially of students, which has been so much complained of in

Most of our students in colleges, and in the professions are early trained to habitual exercise in the open air in agricultural labor. On exchanging labor for study, a large proportion of them omit their exercise, but retain their habits of free diet; and many resort to a more stimulant course of liv-ing than they had been accustomed to before com-mencing their literary course. Few constitutions can support these changes for many years without

The want of regular sleep, and of allowing a sufficient time for rest, occasionally assists in breaking down the constitutions of literary men. Every in order to continue healthy, must have a certain number of hours out of the twenty four for sleep. One requires 6, another 8, or perhaps even 9 hours; and it is found that early hours of retiring to rest and early rising contribute most to health. Literary men are accustomed to sit up

2. " What would be the effect of adopting regular

and systematic exercise, agricultural or mechanical, in counteracting this evil?"

Such exercise would induce men to retire earlier than they otherwise might do; and in doing this, they would avoid the prostrating effects upon the nervous system, of an artificial and forced mental excitement and effort, when they ought to be in bed and asleep. Mechanical labor in an open work shop, if inferior, in its invigorating effects, to the labor of the field, is still an excellent substitute, and must, in certain cases, be more convenient. lar labor must, of course, do a great deal towards remedying the evil.

3. " What are the physiological causes which ren-

der such exercise necessary?

A certain degree of energy in the circulation of the blood is necessary to high health. This energy should be well balanced, and it should exist in all the organs. If the action of one part be high, and that of another be low, the balance of health is dethat of another be low, the balance of health is de-stroyed, and disorder is the consequence. By ex-ercise, this balance is, in a measure, preserved, and the required vigor of the circulation is maintained. If the circulation in the voluntary muscles, and to the organs of digestion and secretion be allowed to languish for want of exercise, their power of per-forming their appropriate offices becomes enfeebled, and hence an almost nameless variety of symptoms, indicating impaired health, may follow. If the brain be stimulated to undue action by intellectual operations, carried on with too great effort, or too operations, carried on with too great effort, or too long continued, while those organs which are conlong continued, while those organs which are con-cerned in furnishing a supply of healthy blood to every part of the whole animal machine, are left to a feeble or sluggish action, it is obvious that their functions must be but imperfectly performed; and if the actions of the accreting organs, those which separate various materials from the blood, exerting upon that blood an agrancy important performs to upon that blood an agency important perhaps to the preservation of its purity, become by any means greatly enfeebled, it is not difficult to perceive that disease may follow as a consequence; indeed it is rather difficult to conceive why it should not oftenhe manifest under the fluctuations of action to which the various parts of the system are exposed; and the marvel is, not that there is so MUCH disease,

but that there is not more.

4. "How far is the success of such exercise dependent upon a plain and simple diet? Shall coffee and tea be dispensed with, partially or en-

When the energy of the stomach and the other organs, concerned in converting alimentary materials into blood, becomes so far reduced, as to admit of their function being performed but imper-fectly, it would seem bad policy either to load them with materials too great in quantity, or of too stim-ulating a quality for their power of healthy action. Under the influence of suitable bodily exercise, and in a climate so tonic as ours, simple and unstimula-ting food is most to be relied on, where health is object. If coffee and tea were essential to health in our climate, would they not, probably, have been provided in this climate? They may be useful in climates where human life must, necessarily, wear out sooner than in ours, and they may useful to certain constitutions in this cl but inasmuch as the habitual use of them is almost always abused to the lasting injury of multitudes, would it not be best to dispense mirrely with their habitual use, and resort to them only as

Milk, chocolate, bread, rice, potatoes roasted or baked, plain cooked meats in small proportion, water occasionally combined with some vegetable acid, and the temperate use of fresh fruits just be fore a regular meal, or as a part of such meal, are articles which, in my opinion, can sustain the or-ganic and intellectual functions of man, as long, perfectly without tea and coffee, and rum and tobacco, as with them.

### REVIEW.

For the Boston Recorder

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION : Or History of Mrs. Murray and her children. Revised and published by the Mass. S. S. Union, 18mo, p. 180.

It was the design of the author of this little volume as expressed by himself, "to direct the minds of children to subjects of higher interest than those, which generally occupy the pages of books put into their hands."

In order to effect this object, he has given us an ecount of Mrs. Murray, a prudent, judicious, and ious mother, and her two children. Mrs. M. had been the wife of a merchant in prosperous business.

At his death, being left in affluent circumstances, and having been solemnly reminded by the sudden removal of her husband from all his wealth and

prospective happiness, of the vanity of all that is temporal, and of the importance of giving our first attention to things of eternal moment, she devoted herself to the education of her children, the relief of the distressed, and the instruction of the ignorant around her.

The book is divided into four parts. If it had been cut into short chapters, and a few words expressive of its subject prefixed to each chapter, it would have been better fitted for the use of children. As it is now divided, the first part is principally occupied with an account of several visits made by Mrs. M. accompanied by her children, to persons in sickness and want. The second describes the manner, in which she endeavored to impress upon the mind of herson, who was suffering in consequence of his selfishness, a sense of the excellence of kindness and benevolence, and of the evils of the opposite disposition, together with some efforts made by members of her family to do good, and concludes with an account of the way, in which the Sabbath was spent ly her household. The third part contains a variey of incidents, the most important of which are the removal of Mrs. M. third part contains a variety of incidents, the most important of which are the removal of Mrs. M. and family from the city into the country, and the establishment of a wadday and a Sabbath School by her efforts. The burth consists principally of the country of pally of conversations upon certain traditions current in Scotland, where the author resided, upon some of the superstitious notons that are apt to prevail among the less informed part of communi-

, upon prayer and the theatr.

The author has introduced into every part of his narrative such reflections as would naturally be suggested to the mind of a houghtful, consider-ate person by the incidents mentioned. These are not only calculated to be useful to children, but many of them are well worth the attention of persons of mature age, especially of such as are con-cerned in the education of children. For exam-ple: "She" (Mrs. Murray) gathered her family together every Sabbath evening, and asked such questions as she thought calculated to fix their at-tention upon the word of Got. She made a point of asking what they recollected of the sermons they had heard. This served two good purposes; it afforded an opportunity to communicate religious instruction, and it taught those who expected to be thus questioned to give close attention to what they heard. This alone was a great point gained. Every parent knows how ready his children are to complain of bad memory, when they are asked to give an account of a sermon; and there are not a few grown persons, who complain of the same thing. But the want of memory is not the defect; for the same persons can recollect the particular of any foolish story for years after it is told. It is want of attention to what is said in the pulpit, it is want of interest in the subject, that causes such orgettulness. If people could only forget matters inferior moment, and really hear what is preach ed, they would recollect as much of a sermon as of any other discourse." This passage is not selected as the most interesting, or most important of the many excellent reflections, with which our author has enriched his narrative, but as a fair spe-

cimen of their general character. The book is not, indeed, one of those, which by the relation of unnatural and surprising events, excite a kind of feverish, yet pleasing emotion, while they make no durable impression on the heart, and implant not a single useful principle in the mind. The reactive make to make tended is in danger of his ing all relish for what is truly excellent; and we are not without apprehension that there are many in our Sabbath schools, who have become so much attached to this effenting the tible with the second of the single that they to this effeminate, childish kind of writing, that they will not read the "History of Mrs. Murray and her children" with the attention it deserves. If so, it is an evil, and an evil that should be immediate. ately counteracted. This little volume will have a tendency to form a better taste, and lead to better habits of reading. To every one, who will peruse it with a disposition to think of what he reads, we may safely promise a rich reward for his time and

We know not how we can better close this notice, than by quoting a few of the author's con-cluding remarks. They are upon an important subject, and, we believe, correct. "The authors of books for children" says he, "have, for the most part, done like ignorant nurses, who, when they hear a child utter a syllable in its own way, in stead of pronouncing the syllable distinctly, that the child may learn to speak better, let themselves down to its level, and talk to it in its own broken language; whereas, if they would speak in good English, the child would catch and imitate the sounds, and soon learn to speak distinctly. In like manner, some authors, instead of endeavoring to raise the young mind to a high standard, have let themselves down to a level with the lowest scale of intellect; and those, who read nothing better, are likely to continue children all their days. But we set before the voi ng mind things, which are really interesting and important;-if, instead of descending to their level, we endeavor to raise them up to ours, we may expect them to make rapid progress in useful knowledge."

### TRACTS.

FROM A TRACT AGENT IN WESTERN PENN-SYLVANIA.

The Tract cause is going on here better and hetter. Clergymen and private individuals, of different denominations, give their cordial co-operation. Projudices against the great plans of benevolence, for which our age is distinguished, are removed; liberal contributions are in many instances made; and much good is done.

I often preach, in behalf of the Tract cause, to

two congregations each day, for many days in succession. During one week, recently, I preached ten times, and attended constantly to Tract business. I have great reason for thankfulness, that my health continues so good, in the midst of such arduous labors. The attention to preaching has been great. After preaching lately, on a Lord's Day evening, a number of persons expressed a desire to converse with me on the concerns of the soul—four of them I found were rejoicing in hope, and others anxiously inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?"

On the Sabbath, a week previous, an unusual seriousness was very apparent. The house, which ordinarily holds the congregation, would hold but little more than half the Females; and the males, old and young, sat around the house on seats pre-pared on the spur of the occasion, from rails, boards &c. Many were suffused in tears. Multitudes came and shook hands with me, with great cordiality. One man informed me that my first ser-

on the Lord's day was the seventh he had heard me preach.

This evening I have attended one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. When I was here last, a number of individuals expressed a

deemer on the earth. In one place, the very men who argued against me, when I first went to them and preached, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," are now the leaders of the Temperance cause. In another place, where I found them all opposed to the Temperance Society, having called with the minister on a merchant of the place, Type BOTTLE. minister on a merchant of the place, THE BOTTLE was brought forward. I began a lecture on total abstinence. The minister could not accord with my opinions; but when I saw him afterwards, he told me he was convinced-that "Touch not taste not, handle not," should thenceforth be his motto. He had conversed with his family on the subject, and had what was in the decanter away -he could not have it drunk about his he could not give it away—nor sell it. His son at first desired to sell it; but on hearing another discourse on Temperance, he told his father he did not wish to sell it. Three Temperance Societies are now formed in the county, and others are in

progress. Several very striking additional evidences of the blessing of God on our labors, I would relate; but I am now exceedingly fatigued, and must bring my letter to a close. I am weary in the work, but not of it, I find so many things to sweeten the labor in the evident blessing of God on Tracts. I trust I feel willing to labor wherever the Committee think I can do the most good in this blessed cause; and to continue my labors till I fall in the work.

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

For the Boston Recorder. A NEW EXERCISE FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND BIBLE CLASSES .- No. III.

MATTHEW CHAP. II. SECTION 1. verses 1-8.

1. It is often found that they who live at a distance from the means of grace, are led to use double diligence; and thus first get acquainted with Christ, and his salvation.

2. Good scholars should be good Christians, and then they complete their learning, when they learn Christ.

3. Those who truly desire to know Christ, and alter him; then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

4. A man may have a prevailing persuasion f many truths; and yet hate them virulently, beause they interfere with his ambition, interests, or nful indulgence.

5. Sinners are often tormented with secret fears,

which they keep to themselves.

6. The greatest wickedness often conceals itself

under a mask of piety.

Have you no reason to fear that multitudes, who are far less favored than you are with Christian instruction, will enter Heaven, while you are shut out? Are you more concerned to know Christ, than to obtain all other knowledge? Are you a sincere enobtain all other knowledge? Are you a sincerc enquirer after Christ, and do you resort to those places, where you will be most likely to obtain correct information in regard to him? Are you willing to be known as an inquirer after Christ, however much it may expose you to the remarks of false professors, or of proud and worldly men? Have you any secret dislike of the truths which you hear concerning Christ? Does your desire to know and honour Christ, and to join the company of his worshippers, arise merely from a wish to obtain some selfish or worldly end?

SECTION 2. verses 9-15.

 The Lord will guide with his counsel those who follow the teaching of his word, and wait on him for further light: he can even help them by means of ungodly men, who know more than they

practise.
2. We must attend on Christ, though we go alone. Whatever others do, we must serve the Lord; if they will not go to heaven with us, yet, we must not go to hell with them.

The wise men, who were Gentiles, came from a far country to worship Christ; while the Jews, his kinsmen, would not go to the next town to bid him welcome. 3. We should be glad of every thing that will

show us the way to Christ.

4. The humble inquirer will not be stumbled at finding the Saviour, or his disciples in obscure cottages, after having in vain sought them in pala-

ces, and populous cities.

5. If we be sincere in the surrender of ourselves is dearest to us: nor, are our gifts accepted, uness we first present ourselves to him, living sacri-

6. Those who act cautiously, and are afraid of sin, and snares, if they apply themselves to God for direction, may expect to be led in the right

7. God is acquainted with all the cruel projects and purposes of the enemies of his church. If we sincerely follow his guidance, he will, by various interpositions direct our conduct; and he has un-numbered methods of defeating the most subtle and est concerted machinations of his enemies

hest concerted machinations of his enemies.

Is it any discouragement to you, in seeking Christ,
that you are likely to be left to seek him, alone; and,
if you should find him, to be associated with those
whose condition in life is humble? Has the surrender of yourself to Christ been followed by large and generous contributions of your property, according to your ability, to support his cause in the world?

When the enemies of Christ devise mischief against his church, are you apt to despond, or have you strong faith in God, that he will open a way of escape, and completely bring to nought the counsels of the ungodly?

SECTION 3. verses 16-23.

1. An unbridled wrath, armed with an unlawful power, often transports men to the most absurd desire to converse with me on the state of their | and unreasonable acts of cruelty.

2. It is impossible to assign any limits to the wickedness of the human heart, when furious pas-sions and great authority combine; and when sin-ners are become callous by habit, and daring by im-

punity and atrocious crimes.

3. It is well for the world, that the triumphing of overgrown monsters in wickedness commonly proves short.

4. In all our removes it is good to see our way plain, and God going before us: We should not move one way or other, without receiving intimations of the Divine will.

5. Wherever Providence allots us the bounds of

our habitation, we must expect to share the re-proach of Christ, and to be branded with some opprobrium for his sake.

probrium for his sake.

Have you seen the depravity of your heart, so as to be convinced, that if you were left to pursue, without restraint, the corrupt inclinations of your nature, you would sink into the greatest crimes and miseries? Can you be content to live in obscurity and bear reproach for the name of Christ, if God culls you to do it; and would such a situation be far more preferable to you, then a residence appear. more preferable to you, than a residence among the rich and the great who neither know nor love the

### POPERY.

From the Christian Watchman

JESUITICAL PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS. The bold and violent manner in which the Catholics of

this city are attacking our religious institutions and teachers, makes it necessary to defend ourselves, or confess judgment. That courtesy, which the denominations of this country have ever, till now, maintained towards each other, has prevented our exposing the errors and hurtfulness of popery. They now render further silence culpable. If Jesuits had kept quiet, and ministered to their people unobtrusively, there had been no need of defensive measures on our part. But now that they claim the country; call our ministers unauthorized, and "the enemies of society;" and affirm Luther and Calvin to be heretics; now that they declare that the private reading and interpretation of the Bihle produced the errors of Muncer, Socious, and Bayle, the dreams of Swedenborg, Brothers, and Southcott; that it has perverted religion; disturbed society, poisoned justice and persecuted virtue; it is time to lift the covering which was left, as a mantle of charity, over enormities seemed innocuous. I hope you will, as a faithful WATCH-MAN, give notice of the character and present efforts of popery, to the good people of this land.

You will oblige a friend, who has paid for your paper every year since it existed, by inserting the following extract from the works of JOEL BARLOW.

"One of the most admirable contrivances of the Romish church, is the business of confessions It requires great reflection to give us an idea of the effects wrought on society by this part of the machinery. It is a solemn recognition of the su-pernatural powers of the priest, repeated every day in the year, by every human creature above the age of twelve years. Nothing is more natural than for men to judge of every thing around them, and even of themselves, by comparison; and in this case, what opinion are the laity to form of their own dignity? When a poor, ignorant, vicious mortal is set up for the God, what pure the the war? must be the man? I cannot conceive of any person going seriously to a confessional and believing in the equality of rights, or possessing one oral sentiment, that is worthy of a rational be

Another contrivance of the same sort, and little inferior in efficacy, is the law of celibacy, imposed on the priesthood, both male and female.— The priest is in the first place armed with the weapons of moral destruction, by which he is made the professional enemy of his fellow men; and then, for fear he should neglect to use those weapons,—for fear he should contract the feelings and friendships of rational beings, by mingling with society, and becoming one of its members,—for fear his impositions should be discovered by the intimacy of family connexions,—he is inter-dicted the most cordial endearments of life; he is severed from the sympathies of his fellow creatures, and yet compelled to be with them; his affections are held in the mortmain of perpetual inactivity; and, like the dead men of Mezentius, he is lashed to society for tyranny and contamination.

"I will not mention the corruption of morals, which must result from the combined causes of the ardent passions of constrained celibacy, and the secret interviews of the priest with the women of his charge, for the purpose of confessions:

I will draw no arguments from the dissensions sown in families; the jealousies and consequent aberrations of both husband and wife, occasioned by an intriguing stranger being in the secrets of both: the discouragements laid upon matrimon by a general dread of these consequences, in the minds of men of reflection, -effects which are remarkable in all Catholic countries; but I will conclude this article by observing the direct influence that ecclesiastical celibacy alone, has had on the population of Europe.

"This policy of the church must have produc-

ed, at least, as great an effect, in thinning society, as the whole of her wars and persecutions. In Catholic Europe, there must be near a million of ecclesiastics. This proportion of mankind continuing deducted from the agents of population, for fifteen centuries, must have precluded the existence of more than one hundred millions

of the human species.

"As long as public teachers are chesen by the people, are salaried and removeable by the people, are born and married among the people, have pie, are born and married among the people, have families to be educated and protected from op-pression and from vice,—as long as they have all the common sympathies of society, to bind them to the public interest, there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force; and the liberty

of the press will prevent their being so by craft.
"In the United States of America there is no established church; and this is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish that government from all others that ever existed; it insures the membarrassed exercise of religion, the continuation of public instruction in the science of liberty and happiness, and promises a long duration to a representative government."

leas these holy fathers have inculcated relative to the prope egree of moral turpitude in different crimes. It was repristed at lone no longer ago than the last century.

For a layman who shall strike a priest without effusion of blood	1	£.	5	0
For one layman who shall kill another		0	3	*
For murdering a father, mother, wife, or sister -		12	5	-
For eating meat in Lent		0	5	4
For him who lies with his mother or sister		0	3	1
For marrying on those days when the church for				
bids matrimony		2	0	-
7 W - 1		100		-

### INTELLIGENCE.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrims. THE DECLINE, REVIVAL, AND PRESENT STATE OF EVANGELICAL RELIGION IN GERMANY.\*

OF EVANGELICAL RELIGION IN GERMANY.\*

The attention of the Christian public has, of late, been called particularly and repeatedly to the great and interesting changes, which religion and religious seatiments have undergone, within from about sixty to eighty years, in that part of Europe of which I am at this time to speak. We have had the appalling sight of a Christian country deluged with infidelity, and all its concomitants of licentionsness and vice. We have witnessed a few noble spirits, a few names written, as we trust, in heaven, engaged in a contest long and fierce, against a host of enemies—enemies as powerful and malicious, as subtle, decided and persevering as have ever been arrayed against the cause of truth. We have heard the shout of victory raised by the enemy, echoing from one end of the land to the other, proclaiming the supposed extermination of the true religion of Christ. We have seen the believers in Jesus, as a body, overwhelmed, and prostrated with their faces to the dust, bearing their iniquity and the iniquity of their fathers, 'and drinking at the band of the Lordsheam of the fare.' ty and the iniquity of their fathers, 'and drinking at the hand of the Lord the cup of his fury' to the very dregs. We have heard their haughty enemies say, 'Bow down that we may go over;' 'and they laid their bodies as the ground and as the street to them that went over.' 'Rass ,' was the universal shout of the adversaries in my time, when God drew back his hand, and hid that gloomy time, when God drew back his land, and hid his face from his people; when he made them to pass through the furnace of fire, 'to purge away their dross, and to take away their tross, and to take away their tross, and to take away their tross, and the remainder thereof restrained. Zion is awaking again, shaking herself from the dust, and, putting on her strength, meets in open contest, and with brightening hopes of victory, her profine enemy, who had so proudly and so long 'defied the armies of the living God.'

It is proposed to divide the subject into three parts. First—The declining state of religion in Germany during the latter half of the last century. Secondly—Its revival and grouth, from about 1804 to 1824. And thirdly—Its present state.

1. The declining state of religion in Germany.

If we go back into the first half of the eighteenth century,

sing the latter half of the last century. Secondly—Its revival and grooth, from about 1894 to 1824. And thirdly—Its present state.

1. The declining state of religion in Germany.

If we go back into the first half of the eighteenth century, and examine the state of the Protestant churches in Germany, and the spirit of the religious publications of the day, we shall find much sound and deep practical piety in the community, and a very animating spirit of devotedness, connected with purity of doctrine, in the religious works then published. The writings of Arndt, Spener, Franke, Tersteegon, Gethard, and many others, were admirably calculated to excite and cherish true and undefiled religion in the chorches. They exhibited divine truth with a simplicity, faithfulness and power, worthy of the apostolic age. But in the second half of the century, the religious publications underwent generally a rapid and lamentable change. A most surprising barrenness characterizes most even of the better works published from 1760 and downward. The more they increased in number, and rose in character, as compositions, the less they seemed to contain to lead the sinner to Clarist, or to animate and benefit the believer. Sermons, hymn-books, prayer-books, and other works for public and private use, as clear as water, and as precise as any proposition in geometry, as cold also as the one, and as unproductive of religious feeling as the other, were daily pouring in upon the public, to supplant those precious guides to heaven which had so long been instrumental in building up the Church of Christ. Particularly striking is the unequalled deceiffulness of many of these publications. In various instances, it was not only difficult, but absolutely impossible fairly to unmask the author, and to convict him of unchristian sentiments, so well he knew how to hide himself under a show of piety and orthodoxy. And yet, the certain effect of these books was to divest a man, hefore he was aware of it, of all belief in the Bible as a revelation from G

from God, and in Christ as a divine person, and the Redeemer of loat men.

Whoever is acquainted with the state of German theology at that time, will easily account for these facts. The theological skupticism of Semler and his companions had captivated the greater part of the ministry. Doubts or secret unbelief as to a positive divine revelation, possessed their hearts, controlled their reason, and guided their peas. The skepticism of some of the English philosophers and rationalists, and the infidelity of the French philosophers, could not remain without effect. They had read Shaftsbury, Tindal, Morgan, Chubb and Hume; Whitby, Taylor, and Clarke; Voltaire, the Encyclopedists, and the author of the System of Nature (System de la Nature.) And if the German philosophy counteracted, in any measure, the influence of these of Nature (System de la Nature.) And if the German phi-losophy counteracted, in any measure, the influence of these men, and saved the ministry from universal skepticism and atheism, it stripped the weaker, i. e. the greater part, of what belief they yet had in any of the strictly revealed truths. To the courts of Germany, it is well known, an ex-ample of infidelity was set, by Joseph II., the Roman em-peror, and Frederic I., king of Prussia—men, whose influ-ence was the more powerful, as they united some excellen-cies of character, as men and as monarchs, with an utter neglect, if not contempt of religion. Through the lower and middle absence of early the strength of the property of the strength of the pro-mitted the strength of the mobile close were effectually spread by the French emigrants at the close of the century. Nor were injurious examples wanting among some men of learning and reputed piety. Gellert, the father of modern German poetry, whose reli-Gellert, the father of modern German poetry, wnose reg-gious hymns are yet need and admired, once tried himself in novel-writing, and composed a number of very testions plays for the moral improvement of the German stage. He want-ed "to make the devil pions," as Luther says, but did not succeed. We will charitably suppose that he did not know that he mes dains.

ed "to make the devil pions," as Luther says, but did not succeed. We will charitably suppose that he did not know what he was doing.

The consequences of all this might easily have been predicted. Through the influence of unrestrained depravity, the morals of society rapidly declined. The religious state of the communities grew worse from year to year; and the preaching heard from most of the orthodox pulpits was far enough from being able to counteract the spirit of the times. Gospel truth was, indeed, proclaimed by many as yet; but not constantly, not the whole, not in its follness, not with close and fearless application. Christian morals, the favorite subject, was preached by some of the best men to a disproportionate and sometimes an almost disgusting degree. Take, for instance, Zollikofer, the great Corypheus of pulpit elsquence among the reformed churches in Germany. In all his published sermons, I have not seen one on any of the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel. In 1783, he published two volumes of sermons "On the Dignity of Man," when there was much more reason to publish as many 'On the Depravity of Man. This dignity, according to the first sermon, consists in reason, liberty, activity, growth of perfection, immortality, his relation to 'God, &c. This relation is the image of God which man possesses. (Not a word about his having lost it.) This image of God is the ground of man's relation to Christ, as his friend, brother, relative, as making man a member of Christ, as Not a word about his having lost it.) This image of God the ground of man's relation to Christ, as his friend, (Not a word about his having lost it.) This image of God is the ground of man's relation to Christ, as his friend, brother, relative, as making man a member of Christ's body, of one mind with him, &c. I will give a few more of the subjects of his sermons, in the first volume of that work. The first was "On the Dignity of Man, and wherein it consisted." II. "What is opposed to that Dignity." III. "How does the Christian Religion restore the Dignity of Man!" This seems to imply that his dignity was lost; but no: for it restores it, I. By throwing light upon our relation to God; 2. It teaches us what an interest God takes in the welfare of man, what he did for him, and what he still does. Here the coming of Christ is just touched upon, in three or four lines, whilst the dealings of God with the patriarche, the people of Israel, &c., is largely exhibited. 3. It throws light upon the providence and government of God. 4. It makes the dignity of man conspicuous in the person of Christ, and in his conduct and destiny, as the head and restorer of our race. 5. It teaches the great doctrines of immortality and eternal life. This is the manner in which the Christian religion restores the dignity of man. Can a more 'uncertain sound'be given! Then follow sermons on the following subjects: On the value of life; of health; of riches; of honor; of the pleasures of sense; of spiritual enjoyment; of devotion; of sensibility; of virtue, &c. In the confession of faith, proposed to a young prince at his confirmation, not one of those doctrines is mentioned, which distinguish the of devotion; of sensitivity; of virtue, &c. In the confession of faith, proposed to a young prince at his confirmation, not one of those doctrines is mentioned, which distinguish the Christian religion from Rationalism, Unitarianism, or any other Manothuism.

Much better is Francis V. Reinhardt, one of the best

Much better is Francis V. Reinhardt, one of the best preachers Germany ever had. He entered upon his theological career as an acute thinker, and a skeptical inquirer; but came out a believing, pious theologian and Christian. He touches frequently upon the doctrines of the Gospel, even at the earlier period of his life; and whenever he does no, he is unequivocally orthodox. But he never gave these doctrines that prominence which they deserve, until perhaps from the year 1810, when his mind became fully satisfied with regard to them. He was, however, too much of a moralist. His sermons are exceedingly interesting and improving to the Christian; and if he had lived in the millennium, when the devil will be bound, and cast into the bottomless pit, and shut up to deceive the nations no more, his preaching would have been well adapted to his audience, and to the state of things. But when it was emphatically the hoor of the enemy, and the power of darkness; when the very gates of hell seemed to be open, to let loose upon half Europe all which was subtle, malicious and ruinous; then was a clearer sound needed, to rouse the slumbering or then was a clearer sound needed, to rouse the slumbering or disheartened disciples of Christ, and to rally them around

The writer of the following article, as will be inferred from the statements and mode of expression, is a German.
 The account which he gives will be new and interesting to cur readers, and, it is presumed, may be relied on as cor-

Spalding, and some other preachers of that age, but my limits will not permit. They all labor, in a greater or less degree, under the same difficulty. Their sermons are little more than moral essays, addressed to men as though they were almost, if not altogether in a safe condition. The character of an unconverted andience, and the peculiar and important office of the law in the conversion of the sinner, were not understood.

important office of the law in the conversion of the sinner, were not understood.

Thus, whilst religion had but a few, and those timid defenders, Rationalism, as may be supposed, had bold and daring advocates in abundance. The higher literary characters promulgated the new doctrines as professors and authors; while men of less weight and learning inculcated them in the pulpit, each in his own way, nixed up with as much orthodoxy, or clothed in as orthodox a phraseology, as the supposed prejudice of his congregation would require. In many places, persons of this description occupied the whole ground; whilst in others, they had the dissatisfaction of seeing the progress of their pretended reformation checked, by the orthodox preaching of some superstitious mystics, as they termed them. By the governments, Rationalism was rather fostered than opposed, and the universities soon earns out boldly on its side. Periodicals either took no notice of religion, or were decidedly opposed to it, and especially to every appearance of a revival, which they deemed the height of folly and funaticism. The reading part of the community were diverted from the subject of religion by the impulse which every science and art was receiving at that time, and especially by those sweeping revolutions in the departments of metaphysics and philosophy. And whosower felt a desire after something better than mere speculation, usually took up with that sentimental religion (if it deserves the name) of which De Wette was the advocate—a sickly, sterile, undefinable abortion of metyphysics, unproductive of any thing good or holy in life or emotion, but doubtless the only refuse of those who find no rest in philosoptes felt in the sentimental religion of the object of the order of

a sickly, sterile, undefinable abortion of metyphysics, unproductive of any thing good or holy in life or emotion, but
doubtless the only refuge of those who find no rest in philosophy, and seek none in revelation.

Religion, then, in the proper sense of the word, soon became almost entirely unknown. The Bible was neglected
in families. To young persons of education or polished
manners, it would have been a disgrace so much as to own
one. Public worship was deserted; the Sabbath was profaned by every kind of business, the opening of theatres,
ball-rooms, &c.; and vice and licentiousness increased to a
most alarming degree.

[To be continued.]

CHINESE MISSION. Extracts of Letters from Mr. Dyer, to a Missiona and his Wife in India.

PINANG, June 19, 1828.

The Chinese, you know, are very polished idolaters. A few evenings since, there was special worship performing in their temple; and while the worship was proceeding, I was engaged in the temple distributing tracts. A priest saw me, and laaghed very contemptuously at me. One poor man entered the temple with a small bundle, and standing at the table in front of the idol, he began to open his bundle, talking with any one near him with the utmost indifference to the service going forward, so little solemnity accompanies their worship. When the bundle was opened, a paper, containing sweetments, was first presented to the idol; then the gold paper was prepared for burning; and when all was ready, the man worshipped; then tried his fortune; afterwards burnt his paper money (for the use of the dead,) and let off crackers. He then folded up his present of sweetments, took them away, and became, I suppose, a spectator of the play, opposite the temple gate. These plays are performed by the Chinese for their gods to see; and they always bring a concourse of people to the temple.

I sometimes think the priests will soon expel me from the temple; but my tracts are mostly distributed therein, or at the threshold or inter outside of the gate; and it is very PINANG, June 19, 1828.

temple; but my tracts are mostly distributed therein, or at the threshold or just outside of the gate; and it is very common to see persons who have accepted my books en-tering the temple for the sake of the lights, and there readng them; which often induces others to come for supplie d I consider it an omen for good that books are rece

nd read.

The Chinese female children are a most interesting classes. y seem capable of affection and gratitude. the Lord permit, to have several under our roof at the con-mencement of the ensuing year. Our English congregation on the Sabbath evening is remarkably good; and there a some with whom we take sweet counsel, and who refresh by their godly walk and conversation. Our little thers eleven members; others of the congregation are

Our prayer for you is what we offer continually for our-selves; namely, for more devotedness to the cause of Jesus Christ, and that it may be your and our blissful privilege to spend and be spent for Christ.

From the Miss. Herald. CEYLON.

LETTER FROM DOCT. SCUDDER, DATED AT PANDITERIPO, 1st of APRIL, 1829. Increasing neglect of Idolatrous Worship.

From the following statements, and from others of a sim-ar character, which appeared in the last volume of this necessited in keeping up the respectability of their sacred noks and idolatrous worship, see that a change is taking lace in the feelings of the people, which will be ruinous to neir system, if not speedily arrested.

their system, if not speedily arrested,

"In my last quarterly communication, (inserted at p. 209, of the last vol.) I mentioned to you what the state of things was in Santillipay. I continue to hope that heathenism is bosing ground in that village. One of the brahmins, who has charge of the temple cast of the village, has been complaining, that, instead of eighty and a hundred persons coming to his temple, as formerly, to hear the Conteperanum read, only twenty-five or thirty come. A few, Hope, are convinced of the truth; others probably are in a state of infidelity, believing neither the heathen nor Christian religion.

on. ... On the 20th of last month, I sent one of my native help-

"On the 20th of last month, I sent one of my native helpers to a temple near me, to distribute Tracts, on the morning the car was drawn. A brahmin very angrity told him, that not half the number of people who attended last year were then present. He also told him, that formerly, when the Conteperanum was read in their temples, the people came of their own accord; but that now they were unwilling to come, though they went and invited them. He complained, that the means of getting a living were failing. "You will not infer from these things, that those who did not attend at the temple are desirous of embracing Christianity. Many will probably be glad to leave off going to their temples, to save the rice which the brahmins require from those, who worship at them. Others, sick of the vanities of heathenism, will become infidels. By these means the Lord is preparing the way for their reception of the Gospel. I know of no way so well adapted to weaken the confidence of the heathen in their religion, as reading to them some parts of their sacred books with suitable remarks."

The labors of a missionary seem to consist almost as much in detecting and exposing to the people the follies and absurdities of their own system of belief, as in conveying to their understandings the truths of the Gospel. The heathen are ignorant of a very large part of what is contained in their own books, either because these books are written in a language unknown to them, and which, perhaps, they are not allowed to learn, or in a style above their comprehension, or are designedly withheld from the inspection of all but the priests. In this respect, the systems of the heathen and of the Romish church strongly resemble each other, as is seen in the preceding and following paragraphs. It is the truth only, which commends itself to the consciences of men and will bear to be seen and thought of and discussed. Importance of Continuing to Circulate Books and The labors of a missionary seem to consist almost a Importance of Continuing to Circulate Books and Tracts.

By no other means probably can the missionary do a owards making the people think and discus among themselves, and perform so large a part of the labor of enlightening themselves and breaking down their own system, as by putting books and tracts in circulation among them; and in no other way, probably, can the missionary make his native assistants perform so much of the work of evangleists, and perform it so well, as in distributing, read-ing, and explaining the messages which he has prepared for

"While divine truth is presented before the people with simplicity and dependence on divine aid, we may reasonably hope that it will produce its effects. That it has taken effect hope that it will produce its effects. That it has taken effect in a number of instances upon the minds of Roman Catholics, so far as to coavince them that they are in an error, there can be no doubt. The most pleasing instance is in an aged man, who was educated and has lived in the Catholic faith for more than half a century, and who now regularly attends church here on the Sabbath. He is a person of as great respectability, perhaps, as any in the parish, and I cannot but hope that God has been pleased to begin in him that work which he will carry on to the day of Jesus Christ. He has been constant in his attendance at church for more than a year past, and is the only one who has the courage to attend from among the people."

On the importance of this subject generally, as seen in

On the importance of this subject generally, as seen in the labors at the several stations, Mr. Winslow, in a separate communication

to communication remarks.

There is at present no special attention to religious ancerns at any of our stations; but there is a good deal or the state of the sta hes. Our tracts to the natter, in the form of acoresses to their priests, have been answered, and we have rejoiced, until the controversy has excited much attention. Our ad-dress to the Brahmins, of which three editions have been published, has had a similar effect among the heathen, ex-

cept that they have not undertaken to answer it. A tract has been produced by them which has been read by a few, containing several objections to Christianity, but not attempting to answer ours against their system. The studies of some of the young men it the seminary help them to meet the heathen on their own gound, and show from their own books, and from the errorsmade by their astronomers and other learned men that their science and religion are alike defective.

defective.
"I would repeat what I have before said, that we must "I would repeat what I have been sale, the look to our friends at home for help in our tract department. Not one of them surely will say that our controversy with the Romish priests must sto for want of funds to carry it on, when so much good apparently has already been effected. Besides, we have as jet done nothing. We must be greatly cramped in our operations, unless providence shall open the door for us to reteive much larger funds than we have any reason at present to anticipate." have any reason at present to anticipate.

From the American Baptist Magazine

BURMAN MISSION. Mr. Boardman's Journal, at Tavoy. Adrressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Oct. 1, 1828. This is the season of the year for several general festivals, and the people are so much engaged in adorsing their kyoungs and pagodas, and in attending to the instructions of

their priests, that our zayat is almost deserted. Several persons at the zayat, among whom was a learned man with whom I had considera ble conversation. He has obtained a little know-ledge of the Gospel, and seldom opposes; but still he says he prefers annihilation to heaven.

The Karens.

9. Ko-thah-byoo returned from the Karen vil-

lages, where he has spent the last 10 days in making known the gopel to his countrymen.— The Karen teacher, or ather conjurer, mentioned in former journals, same with him, and appeared somewhat tamed and in his right mind. He says now that he wil practise no more joger's tricks and ceremonies, but will from the heart, worship the eternal God and his Son, Jesus Christ.

22. Impressed with a sense of our own sins and our need of quickening grace, and the great importance of a revival of religion among us; our little church, (consising of six in all,) observed this day as a season of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. We hope it has not been in vain. Ferprayer. vent prayers were ofered up by all the brethren, some in English, and some in the Burman language.

Descripion of Boodhism. 28. Conversing with a Daway to day, I enquired which were the better people, the Daways with Gaudama's religion, or the Karens with no religion at all. He eccided in favour of the Karens. I should do so too. Boodhism has many excellent precepts, but as fear and hope are the only passions to which it appeals, it is destitute of life and energy, and is nonpetent to produce good men. It tells of no ondescending, bleeding, dying love. It points to no expiring Saviour. No love is kindled up in he heart, by the exhibition of a "greater love." Religion with a Boodhist, is a mere bargain with his own interest. Sin is not sinful, only it involves the sinner in suffering; in like manner, goodness is not good, only as it has its reward. The Boodhist has no God to please or to offend, and his own interest is all the motive that operate upon him. This self-interest now. erful as it is in many cases, cannot restrain a man from the present indulgence of a deprayed inclination, by the fear of a distant evil, or the hope of

Karen visitors. Nov. 12. Ko-thah-byoo, returned from the Karen villages, with ten of his countrymen, several of whom profess to have become converts to Christ. One of the more promising, is the chief tain before mentioned.

14. Two of the Karens have expressed their determination to live according to the gospel, and solicited further instruction, preparatory to being baptized.

Conversation with Ko Moung.

23. Ko-Maung, after an absence of two or three months, came into the zayat this afternoon. He says he has been out of town. He has made no praferience since I has saw man, out keeps up his old story, "I dare not reject your words, neither dare Let at hought. ther dare I set at nought, all that my ancestors and the wise men and priests have believed and

Dec. 11. Ko-thah-byoo, accompanied his Karen friends to their villages, in the wilderness.— Before leaving me, Moung So, (the chieftain mentioned on the 12th ult.) professed to be a decided Christian, and we have some reason to think that his profession is sincere.

31. Our house, which we began on the 9th ast, is nearly finished, and we intended to remove into it to-morrow; but on considering that it is customary with many good people in Ameri-ca, to spend New Year's day in a religious manner, we concluded to defer our removal another day, that we might unite with our dear friends in America, in their devotional exercises

GEO. D. BOARDMAN.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1830

" God did not leave himself without witness," during the year 1829, that he is the God of the American churches. Here and there a church or a town was visited by the spewe may mention Upton, Holden, Monson, and New-Bedford, among other places, as having been thus favored in that year of unusual drought. Towards the close of that year the number of descending showers increased slowly and more rapidly since the present year began. The num ber of places now refreshed is so great, as distinctly to mark a new and more joyful season. The indications are such as this moment, as to excite in some bosoms the humble hope, that 1830 will be "a year of the right hand of the Mos High" and a "set time to favor Zion." We cannot indeed confidently predict, without presumption. We would remember the admonition, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall no eap." Our duty is, to cast abroad the incorruptible seed. and pray and wait for the increase; not to settle those events "which the Father bath put in his own power," and unfold before the time the secret counsels of heaven.

But we may notice events which have already occurred, and take courage from every present favorable indication. " The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure in them." To overlook his works of grace and mercy, would betray ingratitude; even as inattentio

We have heard of more than usual awakening in a consid erable number of places, the greater part of which (within this State,) are in the county of Worcester. There seem to be two fields of some extent, which are now watered; while other portions of that extensive county, so far as we like the mountains of Gilboa " on which no dew is falling. One of these fields is in the northern par of the county, embracing the towas of Phillipston, Royals ton, Templeton, and some others; the other in the southern, comprising the towns of Holden, Boylston, West Boylston, Westborough, Ward, and some others. Ipswich, in the county of Essex, is also a place where an extensive excite ment on the subject of religion prevails. We are not informed of the number of converts and inquirers in these places with sufficient accuracy to justify their publication Indeed in some of the towns the attention is too recent, to authorize more than the statement of the general fact. Other States are also remembered in a similar manner; so tha the number of revivals is probably greater at this time in the United States, than it has been for a year and a half. We

speak of the denominations of Christians, with whose situa-

If these are facts, and God has designed to pour out his Spirit, then we have another testimony of what we never need doubt, that God remembers his covenant with his church and is ready to save sinners. The church is apt to say in periods of declension, "My Lord hath forgotten me, and my judgment is passed over by my God." When under chastisement and forsaken, she exclaims, "His mercy is clean gone for ever." In this state of feeling we scarcely call upon him to return with mercies; or if we pray, our heart does not believe. If then the Spirit is pour ed out after such a season, it shows the infinite kindness and faithfulness of God towards his unworthy people. It is a rich encouragement to "trust in him at all times, and pour out our hearts before him" for further blessings.

Still the number of places so refreshed, are as a drop in the ocean or the small dust of the balance, compared with those where there is no breathing upon the slain or shaking among the dry bones. Why is this discrimination? God is a sovereign; but there was a cause for the bestowment of the blessing where it rests; there is a cause for its being restrained wherever it is withheld. There was a cause for the general dearth on the churches last year. The renewed visits of his love on some places are attributable to some cause, whether known to man or hidden in the secret counsels of the infinite mind. May it not be that th churches now favored, were humbled under the departure of the Spirit, and sorrowed to repentance under the chasisements they have suffered ? May it not be that those which are still left, have failed to hear the rod and humble hemselves under the mighty hand? What then can they do, to obtain a share in the blessings with which the clouds of heaven are loaded? God is saying to the churches that he is still "plenteous in mercy" and "ready to forgive; open your mouths wide, and I will fill them."

We have noticed the propagation of a principle on this subject, which we deem both erroneous and dangerous. It unounts to about this: 'that, because God is ever carrying on his work and advancing it towards the millennial glory, we should never be disheartened and never talk of suspenion or abatement; that, as God is ever converting sinners, r preparing the way for their conversion, we may always rejoice and never mourn.' Now we believe in the perfect tion of God's work, and the immutability of his counsel; but we cannot assent to the doctrine, that his dispensations are be disregarded, or that all events are to be received alike. To do so, appears to us the extreme of Ultra-Calvinism. Should not afflictions humble the Christian, even although the covenant is well ordered in all things and sure? Should not the church lament her own declensions, even when he wonder-working God overrules them to the furtherance of ne gospel? And if any thing is an affliction to the people of God, is it not the cessation of a revival, accompanie y the triumphing of the wicked, the slumbering of Chrisans, and the hastening of sinners into eternity unreconci ed to God! Is success in the ministry, apparent, immediate and manifest, an object of no solicitude; and should not the servants of Christ be grateful when it comes! Must they not be humble and sorrowful when, as to all present appearances, they labor in vain and spend their strength for nought? If their hearers are stupid and harden their hearts under the word of life, should not the soul f the messengers weep in secret places for their pride and for the ruin that is coming upon them? And can churches ad ministers hope to return from a state of declension, darkness and rebuke, if they are unwilling to pass thro the valley of humiliation and repentance !

### INFANT SCHOOLS.

We are informed by the Am. Sunday School Magazine, hat the Controllers of the public schools of the city and ounty of Philadelphia, have resolved to adopt Infant Schools as a part of the system of public instruction. This single act will form a new era in the history of the public chools in our country. It is an example worthy to be fol owed in every other city, and town, and village, wherever public provision is made for elementary schools. We can not doubt it will be followed extensively in New England, as soon as a little more information is diffused and the practical benefit is further witnessed. The change should not be so suddenly effected, as to introduce unquidified teachers.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Philosophy of Religion; or, an illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe. By Thomas Dick, Author of "The Christian Philosopher" &c. &c. - First American edition, with Corrections and Notes. Brookfield, Mass. E. & G. Merriam, 1829. - This volume " delineate the moral bearings of the Christian revelation; displays the reasonableness and excellence of its precepts, and the physical and rational grounds on which they rest; and exhibits a few prominent features in the moral aspect of the world." It is "not designed to be the Philosophy of Mediation;" or, in other words, does not treat particularly of redemption y Jesus Christ, and the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. It rather treats of "the relations which intellectual and moral agents sustain to their Creator and to each other. But, in trying the character of man in all ages and under various circumstances" by the unerring law, it remembers our alienation from God and brings in man as guilty before his Maker. The aim of the author is simply to illustrate his topics, and not to prove or defend them. He "lias kept his eye solely on the two revelations which God has given to mankind,-the system of nature, and the sacred records, just as they stand, without any regard to the theories of philosophers, the opinions of commentators, or the eystems of theologians."-The author has not followed a an original mind.

Strictures on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation on the Means of Regeneration, in the Chr. Spectator for 1829. By B. Tyler D. D. Pastor of the 2d Cong. Chh. in Portland, Me. Portland, Shirley & Hyde.-This production is from a personal friend of the writer of the Review, who, " until recently, has had the fullest confidence in the correctness of " that writer's "theological views." But he is now effectually startled, for he is convinced that the Reviewer " has in some things swerved from the faith of our pilgrim fathers." He writes therefore with the sincerity and earnestness of one, who values the faith of the gospel and who perceives the insidious approaches of error. We have but recently tound the pamphlet upon our table, and cannot say we have read it with the carefolness that the equires. Indeed we could hardly trust our judgmeat in the case, having participated in the alarm which the writer acknowledges. We may venture to say, however, that we think this treatise is more intelligible than ome of its predecessors in the controversy; and that we hope it will shorten the discussion, though we dare not suppose it will at once effect its termination

An Exposition of the Principles of the Roman Catholic Religion. With remarks on its influence in the United States. By Philalethes. Hartford, Printed for the Author, 1830. We are pleased to see this seasonable production,-a plain exposition of the principal tenets of Popery, in a cheap Tract, adapted to general circulation.

Claims of the Poor .- A Discourse delivered in Novemer and December last, before Female Charitable Societies in Charlestown and East Cambridge. By John E. Weston, Pastor of the Baptist Church, E. Cambridge. Boston, True & Greene .- Text, Deut. xv. ii. This is a short and forcible sermon, to show the reasonableness of the demand

Missions in the Society Islands .- A. S. Colton, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, is compiling a History of the Missions in the Society and Georgian Islands, similar o that of the Missions at the Sandwich Islands lately pub lished by the Am. Sunday School Union .- Phil. Rec. abr.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN BOSTON

The Jesuit, a Roman Catholic weekly periodical is city, contains the following account of their ra since 1799. We believe, however, they are chiefly foreigners. And as their number is now so large, more than 7000, it useful subject of inquiry by our City Authorities, whether their poor, being principally foreigners, ought not to be supported among themselves, the wealth and resources of the Romin Church being immense. The following is the extract:

As we have just concluded the year 1829, it

may afford some gratification to our pecially those at a distance, to learn the state of the Catholic Religion, as it exists now, in the city of Boston, and its immediate vicinity, as to the number of its professors. The following table will exhibit a comparative view of the m persons baptized, married and interred every tenth year, during the last thirty-nine years; from which a fair estimate may be made of the whole number of Catholics residing in Boston in each of those years. The following is taken from the Records which are regularly kept in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross; and the amount of the Catholic population is given agreeably to the usual mode of calculation adopted in such cases.

Year.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Number of Cat
1790	28	2	4	160
1800	77	9	7	280
1810	93	17	18	720
1820	207	47	53	2120
1829	536	127	176	7040
TIL		1		

Thus, according to the above schedule, it will be seen, that in the two first ten years, the number of Catholics in Boston has exceeded, by near ly double, the number of the preceding ten; and in the two last has, in both, more than doubled it. Whence it may be inferred, that as the number of individuals who annually join the Church is considerable, and greatly on the increase, and but very few ever leave, after having once becom members of it, we shall, with the natural increase in ten years more, form a very numerous body of

Christians.

In the year 1790, the Catholics of Boston had no Church of their own. They at that time assembled in a small building in School street, which did not belong to them. Out of the precincts of Boston, scarcely was a Catholic to be cincts of Boston, scarcely was a Catholic found in any of the New England States. Whereas now, they are no longer confined to the city— they are scattered over all New England, in some places in smaller, in others, in larger numbers and are rapidly increasing and extending in every section .- Jesuit.

On Friday, the 15th ult. the Bishop of Boston confer-ed the holy order of Sub-deacon on Cormac Joseph Connolly, in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in this ity; on the following day the same gentleman receives on the following day the same gentleman receive Holy Order of Deacon; and on Sunday, the 17th ult. he received, during Solemn High Mass, which was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop, in Pontifica-

We understand that the Right Rev. Bishop Fenwick has just purchased three acres of land at the summit of Bunker Hill for a Burial Ground for Catholics. It is said to be one of most delightful spots in Charlestown

#### BOSTON SCHOOLS.

The particulars which follow are extracted from the Mechanicks Magazine, the first No. of which was published on the 1st inst -The statements are from an official Report, signed by the Chairman, Henry J. Oliver, Esq. in behalt of the Committee, and dated Bos m, Nov. 23, 1829.

The most important characteristic in the me-chanic classes of this city, and indeed of New-England, seems to be the education which almost every member of them has received. We do not nean to be understood as asserting, that the grade and standard of education is the same throughout our whole body, but that the great majority of our brethren in the arts rely upon something more certain than tradition for their historical informa-tion, and upon more general and cularged basis than their individual experience for their political pinions.—That their sources of knowledge and their life, is, in some measure, true; but, we re-cur to the common schools of our country as the great foundation of our common character, and trace to them the similitude of judging and of ncting, and those peculiarities of disposition, which from the foundation of the commonwealth have stamped our national reputation and have

ver been our pride.

The history, the condition, and more than all, the destiny of these schools, are subjects which every friend to the mechanic interest is especially called upon to investigate and proclaim. We venerate the spirit and philanthropy which led to their institution; we applaud the diligence and sound sense with which they have been mainained and improved, but at the same time we look forward with the expectation that the community will realize infinitely greater benefits from the perfection of the system than have ever yet been foreseen.

We intend at some future period to enter more fully into the merits and defects of our system of school education. At present we schall merely exhibit to our readers the following report of the School Committe of this city on the number of Public and Private Schools; the number of pupils belonging to them, and the cost of maintaining them, made in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature ;- a report, in which we would congratulate the Compa youth, and the citizens generally, that we live in a youth, and the chizens generally, that we have he aday when the interests of learning are so liberally fostered, and for the encouraging belief that, under the blessing of God, they cannot but be attended with the most important and happy consequences.

REPORT.

The Sub-Committee appointed at a meeting of the School Committee on the 12th day of May last, for the purpose of preparing a return of the several schools in this city, to be made to the Secretary of this commonwealth, in compliance with the requirements of the statute of the 4th of March, 1826, entitled "An Act further to provide

for the instruction of youth"—report:

That the whole number of Public Schools in the city is as follows, viz:

9 Grammar and 9 Writing Schools,

9 Writing Schools,
1 Latin, and
1 English High School for boys,
57 Schools for children between 4 and 7 years of age,
and denominated Primary Schools,
2 Schools in the House of Industry, and
1 School, denominated the House of Reformation;
the 3 last at South Boston.—Making together,
80 Public Schools. In these, there are 7,430 male
and female children, 3293 of whom are under seven

The expense of tuition, fuel, &c. for the curent year, is estimated at \$52,500, as appears by the Auditor's books, exclusive of any thing being considered for the rent of the buildings occupied for the schools, (excepting for the Primary Schools.) These buildings are ten in number, the average cost of which, as appears from the books at the Auditor's office, is about \$20,000 each, and which your Committee put at an annual estimate for rent of \$1,200 each, and which, with a similar charge for the three schools at South Boston, of, say \$1,000 for the three schools, makes the total expense of the Public Schools, for the present

year, \$65,500.

That the whole number of Private Schools in the city, as ascertained from a personal visit by your Committee to each school, is 155.

That the whole number of pupils at said schools

is \$107,702. While the have increas vate scholars 1,334 pupils si years only, (wh the Public S of age, have daily absences 30 to 40, and at at the Private S

Penitent Fema Meeting House i The house was ext down to the cha

Indian Meeting
the State House on
subsisting relations
dians. The officer
the resolutions pr in reading, and whi be forwarded to Worcester, and Sh the meeting was pro The following

Resolved, That the rights of the It calls for the expre therefore strongly public meetings be forwarded, by the forest in all carts of nor, in all parts of

Resolved, Time a position of Congress, their rights can be do four National Leg terest which is felt of their constituent. of their constituents apathy and indiffere good faith and fair of zeal and earnestne nor of our country, and suffering.

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RICE LAKE, 1 The Kingston Chro provements made at the ty existed before the Re Christianity among the Since that event, the Scotia and New Bru

has been turned to Uppe Mr. Scott only comm and there are now built Lake, a village of twenty comfortable domicils to winter just about to se The village is most the Lake. The Lot of

Consisting of about 1120 Government to the comp village extends upwards nearly in a strait line, e hen the trees in front of the most ornamental he found in this co

THE SPECIA Indiana.—A State Bib nopolis, Dec. 12th, to co-in supplying the destitute Charleston, S. C.—A M'Dowell, Dr. Dicks

scription was commen tleman pledged \$500: Louisiana and Alaban Louisiana Bible Society h destitute families in that 1831. In furtherance of 1831. In furtherance of the ployed for the city of New country. A generous subseced, and a good supply of E gish and French, ordered free Society in this city. This prosecuted with spirit, will results on the moral condition that in Morgan County, Alabeen formed, with the det destitute families in the conext; in case the Parent in furnishing Bibles gratuite

PROGRESS OF Example useful.—A gen ed to drink brandy and wa at a public table, where the tance from him. Seeing he was ashamed to ask for

Albany, N. Y.—The Young in operation only about 300 members. At a li brail glasses purloined the ciety of 40 members has ward of the city. Litebfield Co. Conn .-

Recapitulation. - From

weeks it appears, that duri intelligence of the formation of and of additions to the long lie the rate of nearly 1000 So

Merrimack Co. N. H .-

#### ATHOLICS IN BOSTON.

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#### TON SCHOOLS.

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### REPORT.

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That the expense of tuition, &c. at said schools is \$107,702. While the numbers attending Primary Schools

While the numbers attending Primary Schools have increased from 2,805 too 3,513, and the private scholars from 3,392, to 4,618, say together 1,334 pupils since the year 1826, a period of three years only, (when the last return was made.) the number of pupils now returned as members of the Public Schools, say for children over 7 years of age, have diminished not far from 500, with daily absences at some schools of an average of 30 to 40, and at other schools from 50 to 75, while at the Private Schools the average number of daily absences is very trifling.

Penitent Female's Refuge .- A sermon was delivered on Sabbath evening in behalf of this charity, at the Baptist Meeting House in Federal Street, by the Rev. Dr. Brown.

Meeting House in Federal Street, by the Rev. Dr. Brown. The house was extremely crowded. The sermon was from Prov. VII, 27; Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death. A collection was taken up, amounting to £65,00.

Indian Meeting.—A numerous assemblage convened at the State House on Monday evening on the subject of the subsisting relations between the U. S. and the Southern Indians. The officers of the former meeting took their seate—the resolutions previously adopted were read.—Mr. Speaker Calhoun, Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented a Memorial which occupied 25 minutes in reading, and which was subsequently adopted, and is to be forwarded to Congress. Messrs. Choate, Saltonstall, Worcester, and Shaw, made appropriate addresses; and the meeting was protracted till ten o'clock.—N. Trav.

The following Resolutions were passed at the above

The following Resolutions were passed at the above

meeting:

Resolved, That the pending controversy, in regard to the rights of the Indians, is a subject which eminently calls for the expression of public opinion; and that we therefore strongly recommend to our fellow-citizens, that public meetings be held, resolutions adopted, and memorials forwarded, by the friends of pistice and of our national honor, in all parts of the United States.

Resolved, That since the Indians must look to the interposition of Congress, as the only probable way in which their rights can be defended, it is important that members of our National Legislature should be aware of the deep interest which is felt on this subject, by a very large portion of their constituents; and that there is far more danger of apathy and indifference, when our national character for good faith and fair dealing is in question, than of too much zeal and carnesances in behalf of the hitherto unsullied honor of our country, or of too much sympathy with the weak and suffering.

### RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

"Mr. Russell of Boston, from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of members of the House on the fineral of David W. Child, Esq. reported, that they had communicated to the family of the deceased, the vote of the House, and that they had in answer respectfully expressed their desire that the interment of the deceased, the vote of the House, and that they had in answer respectfully expressed their desire that the interment of the deceased should be entirely private."

The custom of having public funerals has for some time past been discontinued in the families of many of our most respectable citizens, and I am glad to see the friends of the late Mr. Child giving their sanction to so useful a reformation—there was no one in the city more respected than the deceased, as an upright, intelligent and useful citizen, who had raised himself to independence by a course of steady persevering industry, and consequently no one to whom his acquaintances, neighbors and friends would be more desirous of offering a testimony of their respect and attachment; but a public funeral in a crowded city like this is one of the last modes of testifying respect for the dead which any man of sensibility or reflection could desire, and we hope every man of influence is society will unite in discouraging so idle and painful a ceremony.

I hope too, the time may soon arrive, when the expensive and ostentations fashion of wearing black, under the notion of its being a mark of respect for the dead, will also be discontinued. In the wealthy, who can bear the expense of such a change, it is of no other importance than any other caprice of fashion which they can include in without inconvenience; but to the poor and midding classes, who feel compelled out of a regard to public sentiment to follow the custom, it is a burdensome tax.

B. Com. Gaz.] Ose of the Working Class.

B. Com. Gaz.] ONE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

### RICE LAKE, INDIAN VILLAGE, U. C.

The Kingston Chronicle contains an account of the im-ovements made at this place, under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Scott, who was appointed to this stay existed before the Revolution, for promoting civilization and Christianity among the Indians in the British colonies. Since that event, the sphere of its labors has been Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, till lately, when its attention

Scotia and New Brunswick, till lately, when its attention has been turned to Upper Canada.

Mr. Scott only commenced his labors about a year ago, and there are now built upon the northern banks of Rice Lake, a village of twenty-two houses errected in the most substantial manner—inhabited by the Iodians, in which, instead of their former miserable wigwams, they are enjoying comfactable domicils to shelter them from the inclement winter just about to set in.

The village is most beautifully situated on the margin of the Lake. The Lot of Land on which the village is built, consisting of about 1120 acres, was literally granted by Government to the company for use of the Iodians. The village extends upwards of a mile, the houses being built early in a strait line, equidistant from each other, and then the trees in front are cleared away with the exception of the most ornamental among them, which are to be left, and the houses whitewashed according to the plan of Mr. Scott, he whole when viewed from the Lake on its opposite banks, will form the most pleasing and beautiful coup d'ault to e found in this country. Already 44 acres are cleared and need.

### THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Indiana.—A State Bible Society was formed at India-opolis, Dec. 12th, to co-operate with the Parent Society, supplying the destitute in that State with the scriptures. supplying the destitute in that State with the scriptures. Charleston, S. C.—A meeting was held a few weeks nee, for the purpose of co-operating with the Bible Socilies in supplying the State with the scriptures. Addresses were made by Rev. Mesers. Boice, Brown, Gilman and 'Dowell, Dr. Dickson, and J. B. Furman Esq. A substitute was commenced at the meeting, on which one generating properties of the prope

Louisiana and Alabama .- " We understand that the consistana and Alabama.—"We understand that the issiana Bible Society has undertaken to supply all the ititute families in that State, with the Bible before May.

I. In furtherance of this object, an agent has been emped for the city of New-Orleans, and another for the atty. A generous subscription has also been commen, and a good supply of Bibles and Testaments, both Enhand French, ordered from the depository of the Parent iety in this city. This is a noble undertaking, and if secuted with spirit, will produce great and permanent alts on the moral condition of that State. We learn also in Morgan County, Alabama, an Auxiliary Society has a tomoral condition of that State. We learn also in Morgan County, Alabama, an Auxiliary Society has a formed, with the determination of supplying all the bitute families in the county by the month of November it, in case the Parent Society will aid to some extent urnishing Bibles gratuitously."—N. Y. Obs.

### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

ple useful.—A gentleman who had been accustom-nik brandy and water at dinner, was lately sitting lic table, where the decanters were at a great dis-am him. Seeing all around him using water only shanned to ask for the decanter, and refrained from From this givenue. from this circumstance he was led to reflect ernicious tendency of a habit that has proved ie to the lives and character, and fortunes of abandon altogether the use of ardent spirit.

ny, N. Y.—The Young Men's Temp. Society has operation only about 3 months, and has not less 0 members. At a late meeting they received an of of names; but a gentleman wholesale dealer in asses purloined the paper and destroyed it. A So-40 members has just been formed in the second the city.

eld Co. Conn .- This Society held its 7th month an. 26th. Two new Branches were annexed utility and S. Britain, making the presen we members 221; present number 2932. itulation.—" From our reports of the last five appears, that during that time we have received eo of the formation of 93 Temperance. Societies, iditions to the long list of those who are pledged to incnee, to the number of 9207 names. This is at of nearly 1000 Societies, and 100,000 names, a (excepting Sundays) about 3 Societies, and 200 alty.—During the same time, 68 country merchants rankeepers have been reported carrying on their without ardent spirit." J. of Hum. itulation .- " From our reports of the last five imack Co. N. H .- The Executive Committee of

the Agricultural Society of this county, on the 3d inst., resolved to abstain entirely from ardent spirits, and recommend the same practice to all the members of the Society. They also recommended the formation of a County Temp. Society.—N. H. Statesman abr.

Refreshment at Fires.—It was formerly—we may say indeed, till recently—the case, that ardent spirits were distributed at fires, among the firemen, as a refreshment. We are glad to notice that the practice is now abolished. At large fires, provision is generally made for supplying hot chocolate or coffee to those most exposed and fatigued. It appears by the following paragraph from the Patriot, that at the fire [of Hanover Church] on Monday morning, the same attention was shown to the wants of the firemen. The houses of Mr. David Woodman, baker, adjoining the church, of Dr. Shurtleff, opposite, and of a few others, were open for the refreshment of those who had borne the heat and the burthen of the night. A copious supply of hot chocolate, crackers, gingerbread, &c. contributed greatly to the comfort of those within the range of their hospitality."

Chr. Register.

East Dudley, Ms.—A meeting was held here Dec. 1.

East Dudley, Ms.—A meeting was held here Dec. 1, 1829, and a Society was formed Jan. 4, 1830. At this time there were 230 members. This success was owing in a great measure to meetings held in the several villages, to excite attention to the subject. During the past year the owners of three different factory stores have banished the article of spirits entirely.

J. of Hum. abr. A Society of Physicians, denominated the Temp. Soc. the College of Physicians of the Western District, N., consists of 160 members, all adopting entire abstinence.

New Societies, reported in the Journal last week, 32, attaining 1724 members. Add 1508 new members of old cieties, making a total of 3232.

cereties, making a total of 3232.

Lewisburgh, Greenbrier Co. Va.—Within about a cear the number of members has increased from 26 to more han 200. In a great degree, their success is attributed to more him. onthly meetings. id.
Temperance and Literature.—The South Thomaston

Mc.) Temperance and Reading-room Society was formed, Dec. 30, 1829. The 4th article of the Constitution is as Dec. 30, 1829. The 4th article of the Constitution is as follows: Any male person eighteen years of age, by subscribing to the constitution, paying the sum of 50 cents and agreeing to abstatic entirely from the internal use of distilled spirit of all kinds, unless by the written prescription of some physician, which shall be presented to the Board, shall become a member of this Society. All minors, over twelve years of age, agreeing to the above restrictions, may become members free of all expense, but they must be denied the privilege of the Reading-Room, and voting in the Society.

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

#### REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

Saybrook, Conn.—An extract of a letter to a person it Hartford, says: "The Lord is pouring out his Spirit in the First Congregational Society in Saybrook. Upwards of one hundred give evidence of having passed from death un to life—from the youth of 13, to the man of 60, God is calling to rejoice in his love. The Sabbath Schools have shared largely in the work; the teachers have been mucl refreshed, and encouraged to persevere, and while the teach, they feel that they are taught of God."—Chr. See

Truxton, N. Y .- Elder Bennett informs the editor of S Utica Register, that there have been probably more in 100 souls born of God in Truxton, within seven weeks st, and there is no abatement as yet. In Homer also, here Mr. Bennett labors, appearances are very interesting.

The Rev. Edward Rutledge and Francis L. Hawkes of

The Rev. Edward Rutledge and Francis L. Hawkes of Philadelphia, propose to collect facts connected with the early history of the American Episcopal Church. This they do "for the benefit of the future historian," being "not so presumptuous as to aspire to that office" themselves.

The Receipts into the Treasury of the American Board, in the month ending Jan. 15th, were \$5,131.82; of which \$3,326,35 was from Auxiliaties. Into the Treasury of the Am. Home. Mis. Society in the month ending Jan. 15th, \$2,103,81. Into the Treasury of the Am. Tract Society, Boston, during the month ending Jan. 16th, Donations, \$190,59; for Tracts sold, \$484,21; Total \$674,80. Am. Tract Society New-York, during the month ending Jan. 15th, whole amount of Donations and for Tracts sold, \$4,635,30.

Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, of New-York, has rece an invitation to become the paster of the First Church in W. Springfield:—salary \$800.

The Rev. President Wayland has been appointed, to de iver a sermon on the evening preceding the anniversary of the Am. Sunday School Union, in May next. Sunday Mails.—The House of Representatives of Indi-

na have passed a joint memorial to Congress, remonstrating against any interference on the subject of transporting he Mads on Semday, and charging a certain religious sect with views inimical to the government.

A Ladies' Fair at York in England, which continued three days, produced about \$19,000 for the funds of the General Hospital in that place.

### ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. Jan. 6, Mr. WM.
WINING, as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Smith,
(Exeter.

In Cambridge, Vt. on the 20th of January, to the pastoral charge of the Baptist church, Rev. EZRA FISHER. Sermon by the Rev. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, from Psahn 133: 1.

Feb. 3.1, the Rev. THOMAS ROBEINS was installed Pasby the Rev. Francis L. Robbins, of Enfield.

by the Rev. Francis L. Robbins, of Enfield.

The Evangelical Meeting-house in Billerica was dedicated on Wednesday, 13th ult. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Badger, of Andover; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of Lowell; sermon by Prof. Stuart, of the Theod. Seminary; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Peirce, of Dracut.—The profound attention of the authence evinced their interest in the exercises of the day. It is hoped that all who love Zion will pray that the blessing of God may descend and rest upon this church and people, always remembering, that "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in van that build it."

On Wednesday, the 30th of Dec. last, a Congregational

On Wednesday, the 30th of Dec. last, a Congregational rch was organized in the South Parish in Briggton, Mc. oductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Soule, of Bridgton. Ser-tby Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Fryeburg. Organization of the rch by Rev. Mr. Little, of Lovel. Fellowship of the rches by Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Otisfield. This church and the society connected with them, have extended a call to Rev. Joseph P. Fessenden, late of Kennebunk-port, to become their Pastor. He has accepted the invitation and Wednesday the 10th day of Feb. is appointed for his Installation.—Chr. Mirror.

#### NOTICES. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

The office of the Secretary, and the General Depository of the American Tract Society, Boston, are now located in Cornhill, (late Market-street.) All communications to the Secretary, and all orders for Tracts and remittances of funds to the Agent and Assistant Treasurer (Mr. Aaron Russell), should hereafter be directed and sent to No. 25. Cornhill.

Cornhill.

Communications need not be delayed in consequence of the notice given last week of the fire which must interrupt the business of the Society a few days. It will be only a few days. A large quantity of Tracts is on the way, and daily expected from New York. When these arrive the Depository will be replenished. Auxiliaries can then be supplied with each No. of the Tracts in the series, Tracts in foreign languages, and Occasional Tracts; also with the bound volumes of Tracts, occasional volumes, children's Tracts, Broadsheets and Handbills.

It is proper to state here for the correct information of the public, that the amount of property in the Depository previous to the fire was between three and four thousand dollars. No part of it was insured. The loss occasioned is estimated at about \$2000.

The Society would not regard this severe stroke of Di-vine Providence as an admonition to cease from their se-The Society would not regard this severe stroke of Divine Providence as an admonition to cease from their exertions, nor as a frown on their efforts to convey religious truth to all the families within their field of operations; but as an incentive to greater exertion and fidelity. And they would rely on their auxiliaries and the benevolent community, under God, to sustain them in their arduous work at this time of adversity, feeling that the Treasury of the Lord is in his own hand and at his own disposal.

Editors of Religious Newspapers and other Journals are respectfully requested to publish the above information.

W. FOLLETT, See'y.

Explanation .- In our notice of Bickersteth's Christian Hearer, Jan. 6, we spoke of "an Episcopalian preposses sion in favor of a national establishment," as appearing in that work. The Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder [an Episcopal paper,] hopes that we intended the expression should be confined to our trans-atlantic brethren. We did

### SECULAR SUMMARY.

#### FOREIGN.

Mexico.—The Erie reports, that the army in Mexico discontented, and that St. Anna's troops are about to ite with those of Puebla to overthrow Guerrero's gov-

is discontented, and that St. Anna's troops are about to unite with those of Puebla to overthrow Guerrero's government.

Colombia.—The intelligence received at New-York from Carthagena represents Colombia to be in a distracted state. All eyes are fixed on the Liberator and great anxiety is manifested to know what course he will pursue. Guavaquil and Quito have declared in favor of his being proclaimed monarch of Peru. The news of the separation of Venezuela causes much excitement. No certain statement is made that Bolivar has himself consented to be crowned; but his friends were active in disseminating the doctrine that a strong government is necessary for the Colombians, and toasts to Simon the 1st, had been given. Troops had already marched for Venezuela, and the army from Peru, which was at Panama, was ordered for the same destination.

Education in Chili.—At the commencement of the Revolution, there were two Colleges in Chili, and one University. In 1812 the two Colleges were united into one, under the title of the National Institute. In 1822, as appears from the Mercurio de Chili, this Institution contained, besides the Rector, Vice Rector, Proctors, &c. fourteen Professors and 479 students. There is another College at Coquimbo, a third at Conception, and a fourth at Talca. This last was endowed by the celebrated Abbe Molina, author of the Natural History of Chili, who is still living at Bologna in Italy, at the advanced age of 90. These three Colleges, like the National Institute, are thourishing, and allord instruction in all the branches taught, without the least expense to the students. Besides these national establishments, there is the Lyceum of Chili, who is still living at Bologna in Italy, at the advanced age of 90. These three College for Females, under the direction of his hady Mrs. de Mora. Another College for males was ostablished in 1828, by a Society of literary men from France, under the title of Collegio de Chili, and another for females, conducted by a French Lady, under the name of Virla

struttons are on the plan of the High Schools or Gymnasia of this country, and the pupils pay for their thition. [LofCom. Gen. O'Leary, an Irishman by birth, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of Independence, and commanded the late expedition against the inaurgents of Antioquia, has been appointed Minister of Colombia near the government of the United States, and will probably arrive in the next vessel from Carthague. next vessel from Carthagena.

next vessel from Carthagena.

The Governor of Lower Conada delivered his speech to the Legislature on the 224 of Jan. and copies were received in Montreal in 23 hours. The Gov. says that no distress is experienced in the country, agriculture has been carried on with activity, commerce has been more extensive than usual, the Provincial has increased, the public monies are to be secured in the hands of the Receiver General, elementary instruction has been generally established, internal communication much improved, and facilities have been afforded to settlers. A small tax is recommended on waste lands.

#### CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Bills in progress: to authorise a subscrip-ion to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Co. Inquiry ordered: into the expediency of compelling all essels in the bays and rivers of the U. S. to exhibit lights

principal topic of debate in the Senate, has been Mr. Foot's resolution respecting the sale of weatern lands, which has taken a wide range, and involved the great points of policy of the different sections of the country. Besides the gentlemen mentioned last week, Mr. Sprague of Maine, Mr. Rowen of Kentucky, and others have taken part in the debate.

debate.

A resolve has been introduced, proposing that the District of Columbia have a separte Legislature, chosen by the peo-

Duff Green, printer to the Senate, having misrepresented the sentiments of Mr. Webster as uttered in debate, Mr. W. made a motion in the Senate that he should be removed from that office. The motion is not yet decided. The Senate have resolved to purchase sets of the laws to be published by Gales & Seaton, although D. Green offered them at half their price.

House.—Bills or Resolves in progress: for the reflect of the Marcowith Lee. Co. Salom, to abolish the office.

them at half their price.

House.—Bills or Resolves in progress: for the relief of the Mercantile Iss. Co., Salem; to abolish the office of Maj. General of the U.S.; to abolish brevet rank in the army and in the marine corps; to authorize a subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal Co.; to provide for taking the 5th Census; for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore; to direct the appointment of Commissioners of the Nary—one to have charge of building and fitting of vessels, another on the establishment and construction of navy yards, a third for making contracts; on an amendment of the constitution relative to the election of President and V. Pres.; relative to a reduction of the duty on salt; to exempt the Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers from imprisonment for debt.

Inquiry ordered...into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt under the process of the courts of the U.S.; of requiring an annual return from the Post-master General of a list of Post-masters whose payments are in arrears; of granting the rights of citizen-ship to all the children of such alien mothers as have become residents, and married citizens of the U.S.; from the year 1802.

The House have decided the contested election of Representatives from Oxford county, Me., in favor of Mr. Ripley the sitting member, by a vote of 111 to 79.

## LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The history of this Legislature for the first month of its present session, is probably without a parallel in the annals of our country. The two political parties were nearly balanced in both houses, and the vote for Governor by the people was a very close one, so that a few informalities in the returns would turn the scale. Gov. Lincoln having deceased in the autum. Mr. Cutler, President of the Senate of 1829, was the acting Governor, to hold his seat till another should be declared elected. The House organized itself, after a struggle, an Anti-Jackson member having precisely the number necessary to a choice. They have since occupied the time in debate on contected elections of their own members, and in fruitless calls upon the Senate to proveed to business. The Senate, on the 50th ballot, elected a President; a Jackson member, but elected by his opponents. The parties in this body stood 8 to 8, and there were 4 vacancies. Many attempts were made to go into Convention with the House to fill these vacancies, but without effect. At length the Anti-Jackson members contended that the President had no right to vote except on an equal division, and therefore the vote was carried. Whereupon they proceed to the Hall of the Halles, and the 8 Jackson members e was carried. When n they proceeded to the Hall of the House, and the 8 Jackson members remained, protested against the measure, and transacted other business. On the arrival of the Senators all the Jackson members of the House, protested against a Convention and withdrew. A Convention, however, was formed, and the vacancies filled by the election of Messrs. Bodwell, Appleton and Usher for York County, and Mr. Hill for Washington. Some of these gentlemen took the oaths of office before the acting Governor, and appeared at the Senate Board; there much debate arose on the question of admitting them to seats, which was broken off only by the event named below. ceeded to the Hall of the House, and the 8 Jackson mem-

admitting them to seats, which was broken off only by the event named below.

A joint committee on the returns of votes for Governor, reported that Mr. Hunton, the Anti-Jackson candidate, was elected by a majority of 139. This report was accepted in the House, but could obtain no decisive vite in the Senate and the prospect was that Mr. Cutler would keep the seat for the year. At length a constitutional question arose, whether Mr. Hall, the President of the zero Senate, was not entitled to the seat. Mr. C. referred it to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who decided (two out of three) that it belonged to Mr. Hall. Mr. Cutler therefore resigned, and Mr. Hall left the Senate to take the Governor's chair. This left the Anti-Jacksonians a majority of one in the Senatet. They seized the opportunity to admit the new Senate. ate. They seized the opportunity to admit the new Sena tors and accept the report on the votes for Governor. Mr fore, is inducted as Governor, the Legislature organized, and will probably proceed to do the public

### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Senate.—Bills enacted: respecting the two Cong-irishes in Deerfield; to regulate pilotage in New-Bedford

Bills or Resolves in progress: to establish the line between Wrentham and Attleborough; add'l regulating towns and the choice of town officers; add'l to establish the Pon-

and the choice of town officers; add't to establish the Pontoosac Turnpike Corpor.; add't to act incorporating the
Hampshire and Hampden Canal Co.; making appropriation
for the State Prison; to incorp. the Ocean Ins. Co.; on
pet. of Sarah Orne; to incorp. the Ocean Ins. Co.; on
pet. of Sarah Orne; to incorp. Gates Academy; on pet. of
T. Atwood; add't respecting the Hopland School District
in Lee; to repeal the act to incorp. the Sutton lank; on
pet. of the Selectmen of Oakham; add't providing for the
support and regulation of Mills; add't to incorp. Eben.
Bickford and others; to regulate the survey of Lumber.
The resolution from the House, proposing an amendment
to the constitution in relation to the commencement of the
political year, has been committed in the Senate and reported without amendment.

centre. The carriage runs upon eight wheels constructed on the anti-friction principle, each pair of which adapts its sion of the probate law, which requires notices of the sale freal estate to be posted in shire towns; of reprinting the dominal and provincial laws; of providing by law for the misliment of false swearing in cases where law oaths are equired of officers of Banks and other Corporations; of mending the laws relating to the practice of gaming.

Order of Notice: on pet. of H. Sargeaut and others;
J. F. Loring and others; J. Fletcher and others.
Ordered: that the Com. on Banks be directed, before reporting any bill for the renewal of any charter of an existing Bank, to ascertain whether the discounts which have been made at said Bank have been made at their banking house, and at no other place whatever, and whether the discounts made at said Bank have been generally made for the benefit of the population of the vicinity.

Leave to withdraw: to town of Harwich; town of New Salem; J. Lowell, jr. and others; David and Asa Smith; J. Thayer, T. Harris, (late Warden of the State Prison;) C. H. Haskell; A. Smith; B. Parker & others; E. Kinsley; J. Rowe; R. Sullivan.

Inexpedient to Legislate: on petition of stockholders of Sutton Bank.

House.—Bills enacted: regulating the building with

House.—Bills enacted: regulating the building with wood in Boston; to establish the line between Tisbury and Edgartown; concerning the two Cong. Parishes in Decrifield; to set off part of New Salem to Athol; to set off

pectically to set off part of New Salem to Athor; to set off part of Stockbridge to West Stockbridge; to establish a fire department in Lowell; concerning pilotage into N. Bedford and Fairhaven; regulating pilotage in the harbor of Boston; to protect alewives in Ipswich river.

Resolves passed: to establish salaries for Co. Attornies, providing for the agency. providing for the appointment of an add'l justice of the Su-preme Court; concerning Registers of deeds; add'l, giving further remedies in equity; making an appropriation in be-half of the N. E. Asylum for the Blind.

Bills or Resolves in progress: to require the produc-tion of books and papers in the trial of actions at law; au-thorizing the Governor to provide a Hospital for the ac-commodation of 150 Lunatics or persons furiously mad, whose being at large endangers the peace and safety of the community.

commodation of 150 Lunatics or persons furiously mad, whose being at large endangers the peace and safety of the community.

Inquiry ordered: into the exped'y of insuring the State House and other property of the State; of altering the laws respecting the empannelling of jurors; of allowing costs in certain cases on writs of "extinorari," at the discretion of the court; of making an alteration in the laws relating to attachments on Mesne Process; of passing a law for the protection of trees planted on the rond-side.

On Saturday, Mr. Baylies of Tanuton presented a petition praying incorporation for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Boston to Providence, with branches to Tanuton and Troy, Ms.

Rejected: the add'l bill to regulate voting in Boston; a resolve from the Senate, authorizing a Com. to make inquiries, during the recess, into the doings of the several Banks; a bill to extend the powers of Justices of the Peace. The Com. on Mass. Claims, have returned to the House the former report, with amendments and new resolutions—and it is now under consideration.

Inexpedient to legislate: on providing by a general law for the establishment of fire departitents; on repealing the add'l act of March 1829, relating to suits against defendants out of the State, &c. "on authorizing the Justices of the S. J. Court to stay proceedings when judgments have been entered by mistake; on taxing estates settled at the Probate office; on requiring constables to give bonde; on increasing the duties on licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors and taverners.

On Saturday, the petition of F. Tudor and others, to be incorporated for building a rail-road from Boston to Providence, with a branch to Taunton & Troy, Ms. was referred. Yesterday the House commenced holding two sessions a day, beginning at 10 and at 3.

Inquiries have been made into the affairs of the Sutton bank and the Farmer's bank at Belchertown, which show that the affairs of both have been badly managed. An inquiry has been since ordered, into the affairs

The proposed amendment of the constitution, so far as ro-

The proposed amendment of the constitution, so far as ro-lates to the number and apportionment of Representatives, is yet undecided. It is certain that the number cannot be re-duced very low.

This day is assigned for the choice of a Clergyman to preach the Election Sermon in May next.

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The U.S. Ship Erie, Master Comd't. Connor, arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz on the 13th January. The U.S. Ship Falmouth, Com. Elliot, and the Peacock, Capt. McCall were at Vera Cruz on the 9th of December, the latter to sail for Tampico, the next day. Com. Elliot was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Poinsett from Mexico, and would take him to the mouth of the Mississippi or to Pensacola—Mr. Poinsett was expected to be in Vera Cruz the first week in January. The Erie touched at Campeachy and Sisal for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of the detention of the schooner Ajax. The explanations received were perfectly satisfactory, and Capt. Conner thinks our commerce in that quarter will meet with no other obstacle. The officers and crew of the Falmouth and Peacock were all well—the officers and crew of the Falmouth and Peacock were all well—the officers and crew of the Falmouth and Peacock were all well—the officers and crew of the Falmouth and Peacock were all well—the officers and crew of the Falmouth and Peacock were all well—to the property of the Peacock were all well—to the purpose of the Peacock were all well—to the property of the Peacock were all the property of the property of the

a cruise, Jan. 16.

Gen. Harrison, late minister to Colombia, his son, and secretary, arrived at New-York on Friday, in the brig Montilla, from Carthagena.

A Bill is before Congress to establish a new office for a third Assistant Post Master General, and to provide for the appointment of eight or ten more clerks in the Post Office Department.

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana convened at Donaldsonville, the seat of government, on the 4th ult:—the Senate in a tavern, and the House in a church. After examining the Hall, which had been prepared for their sittings, they unanimously agreed that it was unfit to receive them. The message of the acting Governer, A. Beauvais, was transmitted on the following day. It is short, and un-

Rhode Island .- The Rev. Dr. Messer, late President

Rhode Inland.—The Rev. Dr. Messer, late President of Brown University, has been nominated as a candidate for election as Governor of Rhode Island. The office has been in the Fenner family for twenty years.

We understand that at a cancus of the friends of the present National Administration, at the State House on Wednesday evening, Marcus Morton, of Taunton, and Henry Shaw of Lanesborough, were nominated as candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

Robert H. Adams, Esq. has been chosen a Senator of the U. States from Mississippi, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas B. Reid, Esq.

Thomas Shepherd, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Northampton, vice F. H. Wright removed.

Harvard University.—J. Q. Adams has accepted his appointment as an overseer. The board of overseers have recommended to the corporation to enlarge the Library.

Kenyon College.—Intelligence from this interesting and rapidly impraying institution, has recently been received.

rapidly improving institution, has recently been received, by which it appears that under eight teachers there are already about 120 scholars instructed. The number cannot much further increase for want of room. Should Congress confer the grant of a township of land at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Chase, who is now in Washington on this important business, two wings of 74 feet each will immediately be added to the present building. Still the good Bishop will be constrained to look to the bounty of benevoaproving institution, has recently been received,

ately be added to the present building. Still the good Bishop will be constrained to look to the bounty of benevolent Americans to endow his Professorships.—Phil. Rec. Georgetown College, Ky.—The Trustees of this Seminary have elected the Rev. Dr. Stephen Chapin, (who is now President of the Columbian College in the city of Washington.) to be President of this College in place of Or. Staughton deceased. They have also chosen Thornton F. Johnson, late of Va., Prof. of Math., Nat. and Exper. Phil., and the French Language; and Mr. Ruggles, of the city of Washington, Prof. of Languages.

Dickinson College.—The Rev. Samuel B. How, formerly of Philadelphia, has been chosen President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Charles Dexter Cleveland of Baltimore, formerly of Boston, has been chosen President of Professor of Languages in the same, and has accepted.

A new semi-weekly paper, to be called the American, is about the constraint of the called the American, is a constraint of the called the American, is a constraint of the called the American, is a constraint.

A new semi-weekty paper, to be called the American, s about to be established at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Messrs. is about to be established at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Messrs, James F. Canover and Isaiah Thomas. The latter gentle-man was graduated at Harvard College a few years since, and is a grandson of the venerable Isaiah Thomas of Wor-

The services of Mr. I. McLellan, Jr. well known as a

The services of Mr. I. McLellan, Jr. well known as a young gentleman of takents and a promising poet, have been secured to the Patriot of this city.

It is said there are in Vermont inexhaustible quarries of Slate, as good as any imported from Wales. Slates would be brought to Boston on a Railway, but it is cheaper now to get them from Wales. There are also in Vermont immense formations of pure Porcelain Clay.

Expedition.—The editor of the Arkansas Gazette says, that the first presidential message to Congress after the establishment of his press, was published by him Feb. 23-1 1820, seventy eight days after its delivery at Washington. The last message was delivered at the same place in four-teen days. teen days. Among the extraordinary exhibitions, lately made at Bal-

Among the extraordinary exhibitions, lately made at Baltimore, the most extraordinary is, a model of a rail road carriage, the speed of which is six times as great as that of the horse by which it is moved. The explanation of this seeming paradox is, that the animal itself rides in the vehicle, travelling on what is called an endless floor in the centre. The carriage runs upon eight wheels constructed on the anti-friction principle, each pair of which adapts itself to the curvatures of the road. The invention is that of Mr. Hinks, a native of Maryland.

\*\*Destructive Fire A. See backs out in New Colonses.

height of 8 or 9 tiers. The buildings were of brick, and in less than an hour were reduced to ruins, the space in the centre presenting a mountainous heap of ignited cotton, of which about 8,000 bales were consumed; this with the value of the buildings makes the whole loss nothing short of e-ma non. \$300,000

Sou, 000.

Brown's tayern in Bath, Steuben county, N.Y. has been consumed. Much salt was dissolved in the water thrown upon the fire, and the efficacy of one bucket of brine, was considered equal to five of water.

The store of Little & Dyer, in New Bedford, was broken open on the night of the 30th ult. and goods to the amount of \$200 taken therefrom.

A range of small buildings, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Troy, N. Y. comprising eight tenements, and occupied by 16 Irish families, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 31st ult.

The valuable Mills at South Orange, known by the name of Putnam's Mills," were wholly destroyed by fire on the light of the 27th ult. together with a large amount of Lum-

Four wooden buildings, adjoining the canal basin, in Buffalo, N. Y. have been destroyed by fire.

Dr. Beecher's Church, is the sixth or seventh house of public worship that has been destroyed by fire in this city. The Old Brick Meeting House, so called, near the head of State-street, was twice burned. The Old South, the West Church, and the First and Second Baptist Churches, have been either wholly or partially destroyed by fire. The Hollis-treet Church was totally destroyed by fire, April, 1787. The meeting-house of the same society was burned on Sabath evening, April 4, 1773.

Death by Freezing, Two colored servers. Forced.

bath evening, April 4, 1773.

Death by Freezing.—Two colored persons, Francis Thompson, aged 65, and Ann Jackson, aged 66, are reported by the Superintendent as having frozen to death on the night of the 30th ult. They were found dead in the same bed in a tenement at the west part of the city. This is the first instance we have heard, for many years, of a death from this cause in this city. Such extreme and fatal suffering we presume is rare, except to persons exposed to the open atmosphere.—Courier.

Some of the convicts at the Sing Sing, N. Y. State Prison, made an attempt to escape to the open states are the

n, made an attempt to escape to the opposite share on the ce, but they were pursued by the guard and retaken, after chase of two miles.

Tom Paine's birth day is to be celebrated in Philadelphia this day by a number of kindred spirits. An account of the miscrable end of this unhappy man should be read at the supper, instead of his pamphlet entitled Common Sense.

Gen. of U, Eman.

Sense.

Sense.

Sense.

Gen. of U. Eman.

Miss Fanny Wright is laboring to enlighten the people of New-Orleans, and free them from the influence of the Clergy and the Bible,—but it is like "carrying coals to Newcastle," Money, money, is the great object of pursuit there, and a letter from that city says, "there are so many veasels in port that they occupy more attention than her lectures."

N. H. Obs.

The Mayor of Baltimore has suggested to the City Councils, the propriety of ordering the High Constables to patrol the streets during the evening, with the City Contables; and the appointment of an additional number of police officers for a limited time; to prevent the recurrence, of such bold breaches of peace and the laws as have lately occurred.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles Leman, to Miss Lucy A. Ward; Mr. John Plumley, to Miss Mary Dimsmore, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas D. of this city.

In Lynn, Mr. James C. Ward, of Lynn, to Miss Eliza Emeline Brown, of Boston; Mr. Nelson O. Chase, to Miss Lydia Furness; Mr. Stephen Roundy, to Miss Emma Smith.—In Marklehead, Mr. James Lafavour, to Miss Eliza Hitchings.—In Easton, Mr. Henry R. Healy, to Miss Mary B. Smith.—In Marshfield, Mr. Moses Peach, to Miss Nancy Doliber; Mr. John S. Goodwin, to Miss Reberca Goodwin; Mr. James Goodwin, to Miss Mehrtable Cruff; Mr. Samuel Humphries, to Miss Mary Research, to Miss Mary Landel Humphries, to Miss Mary Research, to Miss Mary Research, to Miss Mary Russell.

In Pepperell, Adolphus Whitcomb, of Shirley, to Catharine M. daughter of John Walton, M. D.—In Edgartown, William Jernegan, Esq. to Miss Reberca Coffio.—In Nantucket, Mr. James Shaw, to Miss Eliza Arthur; Mr. Edward H. Coffin, to Miss Lydia L. Law.

In Portland, Capt. Freeman Smith, to Miss Lucy N. Libby.

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, aged S0; Mrs. Dorothy Scott, reliet of the late Gov. Hancock, 83; David W. Child, Esq. 58.

In South Boston, Miss Relief, aged 28, daughter of widow Sasanna Parker.—In Cambridge, Mrs. Eenhal Granger, 51.

— In Roxbury, Capt. Leonard Whiting, 43.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Holden, 52.—In Milton, Mr. Samuel Swif, 81.—In Watertown, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, 33.—In Salem, Mr. Wm. Cowan, 26; Miss Eliza Highe, 17; Mr. Philip Greely, 26; Mr. Thaddlens Rossom, 45; Mr. Jesse Peahody, 29; Capt. Wm. G. Very, 29.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Lois, wife of Thomas Woolbridge, 34; Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Andrew Alley, formerly of Lyan.—In Hamilton, Mr. Azer Stone, 42.—In Manchester, Mr. Wm. Stone, 37.—In Taunton, Benjamin Williams, Esq. 73; Miss Rachel Lincoln, 36; Oliver Dean, 89.—In Marslifield, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Isaac Dingley, 50.—In Edgattown, Mr. Thomas Jernegan, Jr. 48.—In Nantacket, Mr. David Fostick, 67; Miss Margaret Caller, 77; Mrs. Patty, widow of Capt. Whippey, 77.—In Raynham, Miss Lois, daughter of Zenas King, 18.—In Dummerston, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Daniel Taylor, of Boston, 26.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Eleanor Wingate, 65.

In North Hampton, N. H. Capt. John Dearborn, 92; on the 21st ult, suddenly, Miss Abigail Dearborn, daughter of John D. 59.

In Franklin County, N. C. Mr. Benjamin Morgan, 77. At the residence of Mr. James Newton, in Antanga Co. Alabama, Rev. Samuel Newton, for many years a minister of the Baptist per-massion.

In Kilmallork, Mary Finn, at the extreme ohlage of 195.

Alabama, Rev. Samuel Newton, for many years a minister of the Baptist persuasion.

In Kilmallock, Mary Finn, at the extreme old age of 105. At Prince Edward Lland, at the patriarchal age of 107. Mrs. Mary Gibbins. Slor retained her faculties to the last, and walked without assistance across her room the day before the dist.

In Spanish Town, Jam. Mrs. Judith Crawford, at the dvanced age of 151. In Bath, Maj. John Flanders, 34; Mr. Nielson P. Mitch-

In Bath, Maj. John Francers, 62, 111. aged 26.
In Chatham, Conn. the Rev. Smith Miles, aged about 65, ately Rector of the Episcopal Church in that place.
In New-Haven, Conn. Col. Jared Mansfield, LL. D. aged 71, for several years Surveyor General of the U. S. and Professor of Nat. Phi. in the Military Academy at West Print.—He was born at N. Haven, and graduated at Yale. and Professor of Nat. Phi. in the Military Academy at West Point.—He was born at N. Haven, and graduated at Yale College in 1777. He was an eminent mathematician and philosopher. Within a few years he retired from West Point to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had dwelt while in the office of Surveyor, and where his family still reside. He came to his native city on a visit the last summer, and found himself, through the infirmities of age, too much en-feedded to return.

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS. FOR sale in large and small quantities, Woodbridge's School Geography, and colored Atlas, the Eleventh Edition, including a Map of New-England, New-York &c. on

Woodbridge & Willard's Universal Geography, and modern Atlas, third Edition-Willard's Ancient Atlas - also Willard's Geography for Beginners, with Atlas, second Edi-

A full supply of the above-mentioned highly approved and popular School Books constantly for sale by JAMES W. BURDITT, and the Booksellers generally. Jan. 10. THE BOOK ABOUT BURMAH.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, and SAMUEL WEST, Salem, have for sale—The Burman SAMUEL WEST, Salem, have for sale—The Burman Slave Girl, with two engravings, containing also, an account of Moung Yah, the First Burman Inquirer—Moung Nau, the First Burman Convert—Moung Shuaha's Letter to Rev. Dr. Baldwin—Moung Ing's Letter to Rev. Dr. Bolles—Burman School Described by Mrs. Judson—A Burman City, by Rev. Mr. Boardman—First Visit of Judson and Colman to the Burman Emperor—The Persecuted Burman, by Rev. Mr. Judson—A Young Burman Inquirer, by Rev. Mr. Boardman—A Burman School Boy, by Rev. Mr. Boardman—A Burman School Boy, by Rev. Mr. Boardman—A

Ir. Boardman.

In the press—A Memoir of Mrs. Mary Leslie, late Mis-ionary at Monghyr. Written by her husband.

Memoir of a Scottish Loom-Boy.

Dr. Malau's French Peasants, or Missions at Home.
Feb. 10.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRODUCTIONS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington St. opposite the Recorder office, has for sale—Platip Colville, or, a Covenanter's Story.—Andrew Campbell's Visit to his Irish Consins.—The Decision, or Religion must be all, or is nothing.—Profession is not Principle.—Father Clement, a Roman Catholic Story.—Dunaflan, or Know what you judge.—Jéssy Allan, the Lame Girl.—Anna Ross, with col-

ored plates.

New Books.—The Awakened Teather.—Narrative of the loss of the ship Kent, by Fire.—Juvenile Memoirs.—Mararius, or Memoirs of a Naval Officer.—Infant School

Hymns.
Cheap Map of Palestine, published by the Am. S. S.
Union.—Price 33 cts. Also, The Eidde Atlas, 25 cts.
The Massachusetts Register, United States Calendar, and
City Register for 1830.
Feb. 10.

#### POETRY.

HYMN,

Written by N. P. WILLIS for the Temperance Society in Wareham, Mass. and sung at their meeting, January 6, 1920.

" Look not upon the wine when it is red." PROVERES. Look not upon the Wine when it is red within the cup! Stay not for Pleasure when she fills Her tempting beaker up! Tho' clear its depths, and rich its glow, A spell of madness lurks below.

They say 'tis pleasant on the lip, And merry on the brain, They say it stirs the sluggish blood, And dulfs the tooth of pain. Ay-but within its glowing deeps A stinging serpent, unseen, sleeps

Its rosy light will turn to fire, Its coolness change to thirst, And by its mirth, within the brain A sleepless worm is nurs'd. There's not a bubble at the brim That does not carry food for him

Then dash the brimming cup aside, And spill its purple wine, Take not its madness to thy lip, Let not its curse be thine. Tis red and rich—but grief and wo Are hid those rosy depths below.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

The following is the conclusion of an article on the Wes tern Country, contained in the February number of the Home Missionary, and written by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Corresponding Secretary of the Am. Home Miss. Society who has just returned from a western tour.

Rapid advancement hitherto.

who has just returned from a western tour.

Rapid advancement hitherto.

I spent an evening with a renerable clergyman of Kentucky. He talked of the west with a warmth of emotion, and a comprehensiveness of views, which were the proper result of his zealous devotion to its best interests, and of his long and familiar acquaintance with the details of its history. "Forty-six years ago," said he, "I stood on a hill in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pa. and lifted up may eyes upon this western country. I drew a line from the spot where I stood, north to Lake Erie, and south along the range of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains to the Gulf of Mexico. West of this line was almost entirely a waste wilderness. Settlements, it is true, had been commenced in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Keatucky, but they were rising amid tears and blood, and the whole population of the west was thee scarcely 500. Lexington, now numbering 6000, and Louisville, which now contains 12,000 souls, had not begun their existence.—Cincinnati, which now numbers 25,000 inhabitants, was then an abode of savages; and Columbus, now the seat of government of Ohio, with more than 3,000 inhabitants, was then an abode of savages; and Columbus, now the seat of government of Ohio, with more than 3,000 inhabitants, was to remain nearly thirty years a dense forest. But what a mighty change has God wrough! And I thank him that I have lived to see it. In forty-six years fice hundred inhabitants have been increased to four millions!" have been increased to four millions State and prospects of the Presbyterian Church in the

Interest to see increased to four millions!!"

State and prospects of the Presbyterian Church in the West.

My venerable friend then proceeded to remark on the goodness of God to the rising churches of the west, and spoke with a feeling of gratitude which is known only to those who have borne, with him, the peris and privations of new settlements and frontier labors. He had himself assisted in organizing nearly one hundred churches, and within the time above named, fire synods of the Presbyterian body had been recared on that wide field, which, forty years ago, was a wildurness. These synods contain not much less than 600 organized churches, with from 250 to 200 ministers and licentiates. These truly are great things, whereof we ought to be glad. When considered in connexion with what has been effected on the same field by other denominations of Christians, they are achievements that are truly wonderful and highly encouraging. If so much has been accomplished, in so short a time, and amid so many and so great difficulties and embarrassments, what may not be expected from the blessing of God on similar efforts the next forty years, with all the preparation which the churches now possess for combined and extended action. If the wildcruess, in the last forty years, with its few laborers, has been brought to put forth buds and blosoms, may it not, in an equal time to come, become a fruitful field? Doubtless this is an anticipation that may be realized. The field is mercifully prepared for the reception of an influence which shall warm it into life and fruitful-cess. Many of its own churches are now prepared to shed forth their blessings upon others. Its young men, in increasing numbers, are seeking preparations for the work of the ministry, while institutions for literary and theological instruction are becoming multipled and highly respectable in several of the western states. These in their design and tendency, are admirably adapted to meet and combine with the present revival influence of Education Societies and

ration for future and more efficient efforts, to put his hand and his heart to this enterprise of love, till the future mil-lions and the great western valley shall all be bleased with the light of life, and the righteousness thereof shall go forth as a lamp that burneth.

MR. IRVING.

In taking our leave for the present, of Mr. Irving, we offer him a recommendation to study far more attentively than he has yet done the distinction between an accuser of the brethren, and the character of one who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way, for that he himself also is compassed with infirmity. Till he recognizes such distinctions, his admonitions will repelled by those who most need them; and will with distrust and regret by those who see quite as far as he does, and in many instances, perhaps farther; their sight being queaened by sole-self-knowledge, sympathy, and devotional tender-ness of spirit, which they would fain discover elseps farther; their sight being quickened by that We fear, also, that as the intellect loses its vigor, and becomes irregular and contracted in its operations when under the influence of partial and excited feeling, the fine mental powers of the writer before us have been allowed to sink below their former elevation. He is likewise, oppressed by the superincumbent masses of his own perform-ances; their number and size having already become a demand too serious, both upon the author's credit and the public leisure. With talents capa-ble of being most beneficially exercised, if they were duly disciplined and restrained within measured limits, Mr. Irving does ill to choke the world with crude thoughts, when he might administer whole some viands, as palatable as could consist with the bitter eweet of Christian expostulation. With principles also, in the main coincident with our common faith, he does more extended ill by mingling them with hazardous speculations; such as remind us of what the continental anatomist Blum-entach said of phrenology: "What is true in it is not new, and what is new is not true:" though with a perilous difference between the small mis chief effected by blowing the bubbles of science. and the folly of professing to make extraordinary new discoveries in religion. It is the more melancholy if this rash spirit show itself in matters so mysterious as the nature of the Godhead, and the person of Jesus Christ: in reference to which, few things occasioned more unfruitful theories in the

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early centuries of the church; so that all claims

from such sources, to novelty and usefulness, preferred by living divines, are already obsolete.

But have we satisfied either the opponents, or the friends of Mr. Irving, in the preceding estimate?

We believe not. Like all men who have excited a considerable degree of public attention, he is both over and undervalued. In attempting to strike the balance, we regard him as too eminent, both in ability and principle, to be allowed to retire from the principle. the printing-house; and, on the other hand, as meriting exclusion from it, if he should persist in his present peculiarities. Our reprover occupies a singular position in the field of action. He is not altogether an ally, nor an enemy; but alternately war elephant, he is dangerous to all sides. He is harnessed for the fight by none—governed by none—but contends with the vigor and independence of one who would seem to love war for its own sake. We only wish that he distant for the second the confusion of cerned friend from foe, lessened the confusion of the fight, and hastened the triumph of truth, by the regularity of his movement, and the right direction of his well-intended intrepidity.

#### From the S. Religious Intelligencer MR. JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

We learn from various sources that the extracts we c pied a few wocks since from Mr. Jefferson's works, have been the topic of much animadversion and have awakened the feelings of detestation with which the most dissolute principles are regarded by a virtuous people. One of our correspondents in the low country, says:

"I was highly gratified by your notice of Mr. Jefferson's Theology. It has been the subject of much animadversion Theology. It has been the subject of much animadversion in my presence since my return to ———, and it appears that its monstrous absurdities have shocked even the most ardent desircal admirers of the author. They are much mortified that he has not more ably defended the faith which he so unwisely professed. Upon the whole, it would seem, that an all-wise providence has overruled the undutiful and imprudent conduct of his grandson, in exposing, publicly, ons which he professes to wish concealed, s sen few, to the honor of that cause which he hazarde much to disgrace. It is, indeed, difficult to determine thich most shocked and astonished me, the exhibition of weakness manifest in the conclusions of him who was so long venerated as a Leviathan in learning and philosophy. He boasts of a perception strong enough to discern the diamond from the rubbish in the precepts of our blessed Lord, whose every word is truth itself, and then in reference to the Holy Trimity, declares that nothing ought to be believed which reason can not comprehend, a hackneved assertion which avery child can confute with a blade of grass!!

"How is the mighty fullen!"

#### AFRICAN COLONIZATION

The National Intelligencer contains an able and profound Address delivered before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, by Henry Clay. It treats of the Indians, the free blacks, and the slaves; it gives a history of slavery in this country, and describes the present condition of the African race among us. Mr. Clay states that the increasing cultivation of cotton and sugar has increased and sustained the price of slaves; he believes the time will soon come when the supply will be greater than the demand; that the price will then begin to lecline, and will inevitably continue to fall until adult slaves will not bring 100 dollars each. When-ever the price of the adult shall be less than the cost of raising him from his infancy, proprietors will liberate or abandon their slaves. No where on the farming portion of the United States would lave labor be now generally employed, if the proprietors were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the Southern market. The ascendant of the state of the southern market. ency of free labor will proceed from the north to the south, gradually entering first the States nearest to the free region.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this truly national Institu-tion was held in the Representatives' Hall of the Capitol, on the evening of the 18th inst. The as-sembly was large; the different sections of our Union were honorably represented; and it gave us not a little pleasure to see the occasion graced by the numerous attendance of those in whose higenerous sympathy is ever vital. Gen. C. F. er having been called to the Chair, and the divine blessing invoked by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, the at-tention of the audience was directed to the reading of the Secretary's report. The unbroken silence which pervaded the assembly while the report was being read, was a higher acknowledgment of its interesting themes and classical merit than any which we can bestow. The meeting was eloquently addressed by gentlemen who moved the different resolutions. Mr. Frelinghuysen was peculiarly happy, both in his topics and manner, and the burst of feeling which involuntarily escaped from each heart at his conclusion, was sure evidence that the spell of eluquence had been at work. The disclosures of the report, and the interest manifested by the assembly. were such as could not fail to animate and encourage the friends of oppressed Africa. American Spectator.

#### FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LITCH-FIELD CO. CONN.

The Report of this Society, for the last year, nas just been published. The receipts into the treasury, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1829, were \$3088 38. The Society has paid into the treasury of the American Board within the last seventeen years, \$29,102 93—and the County is none the poorer for doing it. To many of the donors, we know it has been a privilege to give to this sacred object. Alluding to the pressure of commer-cial embarrassments in the large towns, and the consequent dependance which, for the coming year, the Board place on the friends of missions, in the interior, the Secretary says:

"The aid once very opportunely afforded by Litchfield county, in a time of peculiar embarrassment, was recognized at the time, by the friends of the cause, in the vicinity of Boston, with tears of joy, and expressions of gratitude to God. Brethren, we have once relieved their necessities, and we can do it again. There is no want of ability. Let only the funds which the temperance reformation has saved the county for eight months past, appropriated to this object, and our contribugiven the last year. Oh for the same mind in Christians, which was also in Christ Jesus; who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich! Oh for that heavenly spirit which animated Oh for that heavenly spirit which animated the Apostolic Church, when no man said that aught of the things which he possessed was his own! "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Ct. Obs.

From the Conn. Observer.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL. I saw him carried out of his dwelling. The coffin was name-H. C. ag. 25. His widow followed him, beautiful in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I said, none had brighter, fairer prospects. Now he is no more. It was a sad slaughter. Ardent Spirits did it. I knew it. All knew it. Many sighed deeply as they laid him in the grave and thought it was so. I wanted to say it was. I spoke long at the house and again at the grave, and of every thing but his destroyer. The fire burned in my bosom, and I wished to attack him over the lifeless body, and warn the young men of my charge to beware of his wiles. But all would have pronounced it imprudent; unkind to friends, and ansuitable to the occasion, and I was compelled to be silent. And thus thought I it is. The demon Intemperance can slay our young men and none can peep or muter. The common three protects and the same and none can peep or muter. tiful in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I mon Intemperance can slay our young men and none can peep or mutter. The cause of their death must be hushed up. It must be ascribed to every thing but the reality. H. C. it was said, died of the consumption, and the Demon laughed every time the lie was told."

#### THE LOVE OF BROTHERS, Contrasted with Inhumanity.

In the reign of Queen Anne, a soldier, belong-ing to a marching-regiment, which was quarter-ed in the city of Worcester, was taken up for desertion; and being tried by a court martial, was sentenced to be shot. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel being at the time in London, the command of the regiment descended in course to the Major, a most cruel and inhuman man. The day on which the deserter was to be executed being arrived, the regiment, as is usual on these ceasions, was drawn out to see the executi

It is the custom on these occasions, for the se-veral corporals to cast lots for this disagreeable veral corporals to cast lots for this disagreeable office; and when every one expected to see the lots cast as usual, they were surprised to find that the Major had given orders that the prisoner should die by the hands of his own brother, who was only a private man in the same compa and who, when the cruel order arrived, was tak ing his leave of his unhappy brother, and with tears fast flowing that expressed the anguish of his soul, was hanging for the last time about his neck.

On his knees did the poor fellow beg that he might not have a hand in his brother's death;

and the poor prisoner, forgetting for a moment his petitions to Heaven, begged to die by any hands but those of a brother. The unrelenting ofhis petitions to Heaven, beg hands but those of a brother. ficer, however, could by no means be prevailed on to revoke his cruel sentence, though entreated by every inferior officer of the regiment; but on the contrary, he swore, that he, and he only, should be the executioner, if it were only for example's sake, and to make justice appear more terrible.—When much time had been wasted in fruitless endeavours to soften the rigour of this

inhuman sentence, the prisoner prepared to die, and the brother to be the executioner.

The major, strict to the maxims of cruelty, stands close to see that the piece was properly loaded, which being done, he directs that the third motion of his cane shall be the signal to Accordingly, at the third motion, the ior (instead of the prisoner) received the bullet through his own head, and fell lifeless to the

The man had no sooner discharged his piece, than throwing it on the ground, he excla "He that can give no mercy, no mercy let him re-ceive. Now I submit! I had rather die this hour for that man's death, than live an hundred years and take away the life of my brother." No person seemed to be sorry for this unexpected p of justice on the inhuman major, and the man being ordered into custody, many gentlemen pre-sent, who had been witnesses of the whole affair, joined to entreat the officers to defer the execution of the other brother till the queen's pleasure

should be known.

The request being complied with, the city chamber, that very night, drew up a very feeling and pathetic address to her Majesty, setting forth the unparalicled cruelty of the deceased of er, and humbly entreated her Majesty's pardon

for both the brothers. The brothers were pardoned, and discharged from the army.—Sailor's Magazine.

Bibles for United States' Seamen-best mode of dis-

tributing them. On application from the American Bible Sociey, in 1820, to the secretary of the navy for his counsel and co-operation, in the accomplishment of their benevolent purpose of supplying U. S seamen with Bibles, "their liberal views" were appreciated, the solicited counsel and co-operation appreciated, the solicited counsel and co-operation were cordially given, and, among other regulations, by the department, on the subject, "it was," says the editor of the Sailor's Magazine, "specified, that every petty officer and sailor, who wishes for it, should have a Bible."

Supposing this regulation to be still in force for its due fulfilment, let it be made the duty of each chaplain in the United States navy, appoint-

ed to a vessel, to see that vessel supplied; and further, that it be made the duty of all chaplains, stationed at navy yards, to supply such vessels as sail from their respective yards without chaplains The preceding suggestion is founded on the supposition, that the American Bible Society is still desirous of fulfilling the benevolent service offer ed and accepted in 1820.—Sailor's Mag.

ONE VICE REQUIRES MORE SACRIFICE THAN PIETT. I will venture to affirm, that religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes few-er sacrifices, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyran-nizing as passion; so exacting as the world; nor so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our vir-tue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition: or such renuncia-tions of our quiet as pride? Does devotion mur-der sleep, like dissipation? Does she destroy health, like intemperance? Does she annihilate wealth, like gaming? Does she embitter life, like discord?—Or abridge it, like duelling? Does religion impose more vigilance, than suspicion: or half as many mortifications as vanity? If the estimate be fairly made, then I will venture to assert that the balance is clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure.

# ANECDOTE OF A BLACK WOMAN.

In one of the Native Congregations, the Cate-chist lately made known to them their duty of supporting the Tamul-Tract Association, estab-lished in India. A few days after, that poor aged woman, a widow, who has hardly so much as daily to satisfy her hunger, came and brought a few Cash [a small copper coin], and requested the Catechist to take them for the Tract Society.— Catechist to take them for the Tract Society.— He, knowing her wretched circumstances, refused to take the money, and offered to pay it himself for her. But she insisted upon his taking hers. The Catechist then asked, whether she thought to gain heaven by it: "No," said she, "not heaven; But must we not do what we can to save the souls of others?"

### OFFICE SEEKING.

The Americans, of all others, are an office-seeking people. No matter what office is created, or what vacancy exists, or what chance there is of getting somebody else turned out, from the office of Deg Register in this city, to that of the highest in the gift of the people, there is always a certainty that there will be a host of applicants. And so greedy are people of place, that hundreds and thousands will relinquish a good thriving business of two or three thousand a year, for the moderate insufficiency of eight or twelve hundred, provided they can get it from the public. Albany at the present moment, is filled with office-seekers from this city. If any hody doubts the fact, let him go to Albany, and look at the greedy swarms of supplicants for Executive favor, who hang in clusters about the portals of the capitol, and stand in regiments along the pathway of the Governor. and stand in regiments along the pathway of the Governo N. Y. Com. Adv.

### WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

In the prospectus announcing the contemplated reprint of Webster's English Dictionary, in England, in the following remark by E. H. Barker; whose name, if we recollect right, we have seen appended to many valuable articles in the Classical Journal.

Classical Journal.

"If any man living be entitled to the appellation of 'reteran philologist,' it must be Dr. Webster; and the golden fruits of his profound knowledge and extensive researches, constituting a new era in English lexicography, will, by this reprint, at a reasonable price, become accessible to the English student and maturer scholar."

The session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Can-ada, at Quebec, was opened on the 22d inst

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky.—Faculty: Alsa Woods D. D. President and Prof. of Intell. and Mor. Phil.; James Blythe D. D. Prof. of Chemistry; John Boyle I.L. D. Prof. of Law; Thos. J. Matthews A. M. Prof. of Greek and Latin Lang.; with a Teacher of the Preparatory School, 2 Tutors, and 5 Professors in the Medical Department.—Students: Medical Class, 200; Law Class, 19; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 17; Sophomores, 35; Freshmen, 17; Preparatory Department, 62; Total, 362. Undergraduates, 81. Of the whole number of students, 73 are from the town of Lexington, 21 from the county of Fayette, 107 from other parts of Kentucky, and 159 from other states.

Hudson Lunatic Asylum .- Dr. Samuel White, of Hud-Hudson Lunatic Asylum.—Dr. Samuel White, of Hudson, advertises that he has leased, for a term of years, the extensive stone edifice lately occupied as the Alms House, for the purpose of establishing a desirable and salutary retreat for the insane. It stands on the border of the city, commanding an extensive prospect of the River, the Catskill Mountains, and the varied scenery interspersed. He proposes to adopt tender treatment for his patients, and thinks that the accomodations, after a thorough repair, will sflord every comfort and advantage.

sflord every comfort and advantage.

Washington vs. Slavery.—At the recent annual meeting, at Washington, of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Custis, of Arlington, it is said, "repelled the illiberal attack, made by O'Connel, recently, upon the bright character of our illustrious Washington; and stated that the father of his country, about the time of his death, was deeply engaged in maturing a plan for the freeing and the removal of all his slaves to the western region."

Sugar Cane in Arkansas.-The Little Rock Gazette Sugar Cane in Arkansas,—The Little Rock Gazette mentions a successful attempt that was made last season, to cultivate the Sugar Cane, in Sevier Co., and expresses but little doubt that it can be profitably cultivated in the southern part of the Territory, and perhaps to a limited extent as far north as the Arkansas river.

Institution for Savings, Boston.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees on the 19th ult. the Trensurer reported the amount of receipts since the meeting in July, to be \$174,536; of payments of principal \$148,318 68. Of 3238 deposits, 1142 were for new account and 793 accounts have been closed. The amount of the funds of the institution is \$1,029,599 74.

#### ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Horrid Murder.—The Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette con-ins the particulars of the murder of Samuel Davis, taven-ceper, about one mile east of that village, on the 2d inst. ames Gray, and his father Elijah Gray, have been committed to await their trial, the former as principal and the latter as accessary. The deed was committed in open day, in the bar-room of the murdered, with whom they had some long standing quarrel, and the Gazette says "that enmity was undoubtedly heightened and goaded by the maddening influence of tiquor."

The Coroner was called, on Monday last, to sit on the oody of a woman by the name of Mary Morgan, who came to her death by intemperance—nothing was to be see the room, but a lot of old rags for bed clothes. Six or on of the unhappy occupants of the room, appeared to be under the influence of this destructive vice.—Boston pa.

The Drinker satisfied.—In a town where there is a floorishing Tay.

flourishing Tem. Society, a female called on a neighbor and found three or four children crying around her. After customary salutations the mother said to the visiter, My children are crying for something to eat, and I have not a mouthful to give them." Their father lay drunk on the bed.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty-eighth day of amouty A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fourth year of the Inde-endence of the United States of America. Charles Brad-te of the said District has deposited in this Office the Title fan Engraving the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor a the words following, to with a proprietor of the words following, to with the control of the property of the prope

WATCHMAN, TELL US OF THE NIGHT. A Missionary or Christmas Hymn, by Bowring. Sung at the Monthly Concert, Park Street Church, Boston. Musio by Lowell Masos. (Published.) In conformity to the Act of Congress &c. J. W. Davis, C. D. M.

J. W. DAVIS, C. D. M.
The above for sale with a variety of other New Music by
S. H. PARKER, 164 Washington St.
Feb. 3.

INTELLECTUAL & PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

INTELLECTUAL & PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

JUST published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street,—Intellectual and Practical Grammar, in a Series of Inductive Questions, connected with Evercises in Composition. By Roswell C.Smith, author of Practical and Mental Arithmetic. Names should succeed ideas.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the American Journal of Education, for January, 1820.—Here is, at last, an attempt to present the subject of grammar in an intellectual form to the mind of the learner. We cannot speak particularly of the work, with the same confidence, as to its accuracy in detail, as if we had had full opportunity to bring it to the test of experiment in the school-room; but its plan is very nearly that which has been repeatedly suggested in our pages, as what was required to render the study of grammar a suitable discipline for the young mind. The author's method is to draw the pupil into conversation about words, and to put such questions to him as lead his mind to the same conclusions that are usually laid down in books on grammar, in the shape of definitions of other. ly laid down in books on grammar, in the shape of defi-us and rules. The work is, as it ought to be, of a sime and elementary character; and the illustrations are of at familiar kind which will render the book suitable for

that familiar kind which will render the book suitable for general use in schools.

One great advantage of the plan of this work is, that the pupil's mind is kept in continual activity by the variety in the form of the lessons, some of which consist in the correction of improprieties of speech, and others in regular but short and easy exercises, to be written on paper or on the slate. The lessons in parsing are, with the exception of the concluding one, on the Constitution of the United States, presented in gradual succession, and blended with the conversation and oral exercises on each class of words. To most teachers, this work will probably be the more acceptable for the author's good sense in avoiding unnecessary peculiarities in his views of grammar; for, notwithstanding the originality of the plan, the results of the conversations and exercises will be found to correspond pretty nearly to the originality of the plan, the results of the conversations and exercises will be found to correspond pretty nearly to the more formal and theoretic statements contained in Murray's Grammar; with this great advantage, that the pupil is enabled, by the arrangement of Mr. Smith's work, not only to understand perfectly every step of his progress, but to obtain the results for himself, by the exertion of his own thoughts. To instructers generally, who have not seen this work, we could not, perhaps, describe it more accurately than by saying that it is nearly the same thing among books on grammar, that Colburn's works are among books on arithmetic. We hope the resemblance will hold in other respects also, and that this work on grammar will effect as great and as extensive a revolution in the mode of teaching in the branch of which it treats, as has been effected by the labors of Mr. Colburn in his department.

From the examination we have been able to give the Practical Grammar" of Mr. Roswell C. Smith, we have From the examination we Practical Grammar" of Mr. Roswell C. Smith, we may been satisfied that it is by far the most natural system of teaching that important science which has ever come under our notice. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are interested in the improvement of our common all who are interested in the improvement of our common than the process of the process o SAMUEL J. MAY, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Ct.

Samuri J. Mat, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Cl. Jonathan Going, Chairman of the Board of Orcracers of the Schools in Worcester Village.

Isaac Goodwin, Worcester.
Leonard Worcester, Preceptor of the Latin Gramfeb. 3.

UXBRIDGE ACADEMY.

### W. H. WILLIAMS, A. M. Principal.

W. H. WILLIAMS, A. M. Principal.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday the first of March.

A well qualified Assistant, (Miss L. Hodges) is engaged in the Fennale department, and this School will be found not inferior to any in the State, in system, discipline and economy and the literary advantages afforded to the pupils.

The expenses of a pupil for a term, 11 weeks, board and washing, fuel and tuition in all the branches of an English education \$19.87 1-2 only—Classical and Mathematical course \$20.87 1-2—French when required \$21.00.

Or tuition in advance English course \$3, Classical and Mathematical \$4, French extra \$1,50, Embroidery, Drawing and Painting, a small advance.

A limited number of pupils can be received as boarders, with the Principal, who will enjoy all the advantages of public and domestic education.

Uxbridge, February 3, 1830.

STRICTURES on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation on the Means of Regeneration, in the Christian Spectator for 1829. By Bennet Tyler, D.D. Pastor of the Second Cong'l. Church in Portland, Me. Just published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREW-STER, 47 Washington St.

A Good Stand for a DRESS MAKER, To Let-Enquire at No. 18, corner of Pearl and Purchase S

PROSPECTUS OF THE LADIES' MAGA-ZINE AND LITERARY GAZETTE,

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE has been, for two years

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE has been, for two years, before the public, receiving a measure of encouragement, rarely, if ever before in this country, extended to a periodical to subjects of taste and general literature.

The publishers of the Ladies' Magazine have now become proprietors of the "Yankee and Boston Literary Gaætte;" and henceforth, the united publications will bear the title prefixed to this prospectus.

Mrs. Hale will continue in the editorial department,—and aided by friends and intelligent correspondents,—she hopes to give an increased interest and value to the work.

Our readers will, undoubtedly, be much gratified to learn that Mrs. Henams has expressed her approbation of our course, and encouraged us to hope, that the pages of the Ladies' Magazine will sometimes be enriched by original poems from her pen. She has already sent an offering.

course, that encouraged us to hope, that the pages of the Ladies' Magazine will sometimes be enriched by original poems from her pen. She has already sent an offering, which will be found in the January number.

With regard to our future oourse, we can only state that we shall coremittingly endeavor to make the work worthy public approbation, and useful, as well as entertaining to the Ladies, on whose aid and encouragement we confidently depend.

NO. 7....VO

In my last comm jected Rail Road for coast, to St. Louis.

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the Ladies, on whose aid and encouragement we confidently depend.

In the literary department, the progress of education, and all improvements connected with that most important, and, to mothers, deeply interesting subject, the physical, moral, and mental enture of children, will receive particular attention. The cultivation of the female mind is so obvisionally connected with human happiness and the best interest of society, that no efforts should be spared to disseminate that knowledge which will improve the taste, call forth the talents, and thereby make the virtues of women more effective in their influence on the manners and morals of the world. We would not by this, encourage display. It is an excess of superficial accomplishment, not of real information,—sound learning—that should in republican America, be feared.

be feared. The established character of the work will be preserved, native writers encouraged, the history, scenery and characteristics of our country and people described and displayed; and should we receive the assistance contemplated, all subjects connected with Literature, Science and the Pine Arts, which are usually discussed in the best periodical will here find a place. which are usually discussed in the best periodicals, here find a place. A monthly list of new publications,

ill be published.

TERMS.—§3 per aumum, to be paid in advance.

Each number to contain about fifty pages of original atter, the whole making a beautifully executed octavo volue of six hundred pages, with title page and index.

[37-All letters relative to the Magazine should be accessed to

PUTNAM & HUNT,

Feb. 3.

Publishers, No. 3, Cornhill:

The NATURAL HISTORY of ENTHUSIASM, containing Enthusiasm Secular and Religious, Enthusiasm in Devotion; Enthusiastic Perversions of the Doctrine of Divine Influence; Enthusiasm the Source of Heresy; En-Divine Influence; Enthusiasm the Source of Heresy; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of the Doctrine of a Paticular Providence; Enthusiasm of Philanthopy; Sketck of the Enthusiasm of the Ancient Church; The same subject—Ingredients of the Ancient Monachiam; Hims on the probable spread of Christianity, submitted to those who misuse the term—Enthusiasm.

"We shall be glad to meet again with the unknown but talented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm,"

[Monthly Review.]

"We need not waste many screde in only single thesis."

"We need not waste many words in eulegizing the luminous and forcible composition of a work which has so much higher claims to public attention in its philosophical spirit, its original reasonings and the infinite importance of the topics brought under discussion."—Eclectic Review.

"We believe that from this small volume, might be collected sufficient materials to stock any ordinary mind with

cted sufficient materials to stock any ordinary mind bjects of reflection for a year."-Literary Gazette. This day published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, heological Booksellers, 47 Washington-St. Jan. 27.

### MASS. S. S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

MASS. S. S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

New Books.

Conversations on the Bible—S. S. Treasury, vol. 2d—
Conversations on Sandwich Island Missions—Veracity o
the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles—Youthful Memoirs—
Mann's Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity—Rowe's
Exercises—B. Ewing—Fire Side Conversations—View of
the Contents of the Old and New Testaments—Family Conversations—Alleine's Alarm—Annals of the 'Poor—Dr.
Humphrey on the Sabahh—S. S. Teacher's Visits—Scenes
of Childhood—Nursery Lessons—Hymns in Prose—History
of Edwin Judd—Apprentices Dialogues—History of George
Hicks—Free Thinks—Thomas Spencer—The Awakened
Teacher—Juvenile Memoirs—Memoirs of a Naval Officer;
and Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

C. C. DEAN, Agent.
Boston, Jan. 6, 1820. Boston, Jan. 6, 1820.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1820.

65 SIX DAYS ONLY.-CO
PIONEER STAGES.

THESE excellent Lines of Post Coaches, running beween Albany, Buffalo, Lewiston and Niagara Falls, and
assing throush Utica. Syracuse, Auburn, Canandaigua,
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LEAVE Albany daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at
No. 507, South Market-St. near the Steam-Boat Landing;
-the Eagle Tavern;—the National) and Columbian Hotels.

LEAVE Buffalo daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at
the Buffalo House.

LEAVE Lewiston daily, at 4 o'clock in the morning, ex-rpt the Sabbath.—Office at Colt's, Lewiston Hotel. Dec. 1, 1829.

Bec. 1, 1829.

REMOVAL.

EUGENE L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and wholesale Dealer in Shoes and Leather, has removed from No.
63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—
where a good supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and
Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons—Galloons
—Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd
Shirtings—Steel clasps and Ornaments—black and color'd
Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for
Boots and Shoes, on liberal terms.

Also, an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels
and other articles suitable for the Fall trade.

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited
to call.

Med. Except.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM;

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough, Coughs, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

THE basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring States; and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most actorishing relief. astonishing relief. After having been supposed beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he warestored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonar Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never feiled to give relief.

New Certification.

New Certificates.

From Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.—I certify that during the first week in December last, I was troubled with a vere cough and extremely tight stricture across the stomethy with the attending sentence. attending symptoms of a violent infla the longs. On the recommenation of a friend I took one ttle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam and found imediate relief. I confidently reco nmend that Balsam to all offlicted with colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that kind.

Signet EBENEZER TROMPSON. nd. Signet EBENEZER
Dated East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1820

Dated East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1820.

Certificate of Mr. John Cullinan.—I would recommend the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to those afflicted with coughs, colds, and severe lung complaints, as I have recently experienced its virtues in a severe cold, accompanied with a dry hard cough, stricture across the breast, and an almost total loss of speech. The effect of the Balsam was immediate; although severe prescriptions had been previously resorted to without benefit.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1820.

JOHN CULLINAN.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1830. JOHN CULLINAN.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I an
atisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable
nedicine. It has been lately used with complete sorres
a a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of
much blood, which had resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a clergyman of Boston was recently considered past recovery from a disease of the lungs, above resyloration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and the husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balana.

Price 50 cents.

For sale by Lowe & Reed, 111 State-street; T. Farings ton 44 Hanover-street; J. P. Hall, I Union-street; Mary nard & Noyes, 13 Cornhill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and J. I. Brown, 425 Washington-street, Boston; S. Kalder & Co. Charlestown; Whiton & Wheeler, Cambridge-pair Co. Charlestown; Whiton & Wheeler, Cambridge-pair E. Porter, Salem; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Ca. Worcester; J. Coe, Portland, Me.; and by most Drugger throughout New-England. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and investigation of the state of t

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount of exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any of risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston
FRANCIS WELCH, President,
JOSEPH WARD, Sec'y. 2016. Sept. 9, 1822.

Religion and Me duties with moral is those is always false tue of those is never menaly of religion.